Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 55 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
8th March	Devanha	8092	
15th "	Tanfield†	4538	
22nd "	Culna†	6152	
29th "	Malta	6712	
5th April	Somali	6064	
12th "	Takada	6949	Extra
19th "	Karmala	8983	
26th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Takada" and Karmala" sailing on the 5th and 12th April will be allotted on the 15th of March. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents, before the 15th March, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee, who holds the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

P.O. COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.	
1919			
24th March	Dumera	5414	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
10th March	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar portd.
5th "	Pundua	Mombassa, E. & S. Africa Ports.
7th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
12th "	A Steamer	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Yawata Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3013	27th Feb.	9th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Sige	4249	14th Mar.	24th Mar
Wakaba Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	22nd Mar.	1st April
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Maru	S. Miyai	24th Feb	13th March	Italy
kwa Maru	T. Miyatake	28th Feb.	5th "	"
ho Maru	K. Nishikawa	28th Feb	11th "	Japan.
Maru	M. Kaneko	4th Mar.	15th "	"
kon Maru	N. Yanagi	7th Mar.	19th "	"
ado Maru	K. Uchigoye	10th Mar.	19th March	Italy
ssu Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar	7th April	"
Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan

Freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15 0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDALE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

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Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loan and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British a Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 25,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honoluiu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
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Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newoh wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

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N. IGARASHI,
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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
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Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
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JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

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By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

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The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

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P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
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THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

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Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
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MAKE MILLIONS THINK.
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER

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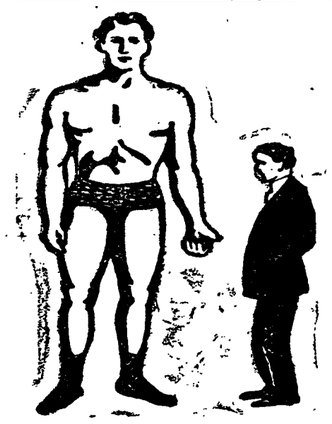
Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 2.



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Tonic

PROVES TO MAKE YOU LIKE THAT FIGURE.

A course of six bottles Rs. 20.

Depot.—

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LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY

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Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the rest.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

Thoroughly matured and mellowed by age.

Largely used by Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

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ARMY CONTRACTORS,

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FAMOUS POONA BISCUITS

(AWARDED GOLD MEDAL)

POONA MAIN ST. & BOMBAY GRANT RD.

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All orders however large or small will have the proprietors' prompt attention.

Roeinton Lawyer Nazareth & Co.

POONA.

Telegram: "BISCUITS."

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Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

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For D. C. Motors, Generators, Dynamos &c

EMERSION ELECTRIC MFG. Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

For Fans of every description

RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.

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For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

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BABAN GOKHALAY,

ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY No. 4.

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A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.

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Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.

So,

Health can not be got without

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

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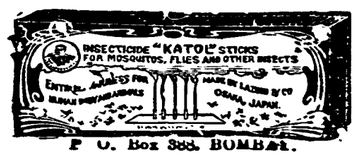
Manishankar Govindji,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

Branch Office:

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



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Glazing Shirts and Collars

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DRY-CLEANING

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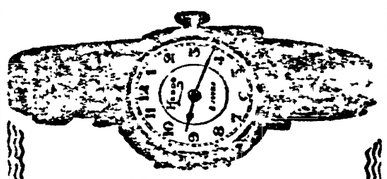

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Copper Pipes ½" inch thick, any size, at 1-14-0 per lb., can be had till in stock.

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HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the Hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

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RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA

JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the Ladies.

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WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA

COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancied and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA

OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most fined and delicate taste

ZARINA

CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like prepartions made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

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Tel.—"BABULNATH."

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, inclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 0.

V. P. Charges, annas four on

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHICAL COMPANY

Market, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No. 3. Visible. 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 215, Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 2 Brief 96 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 110, Remington No. 3 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.C. examination, new Batch starts from 10th March, 1919. Fees moderate. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL, New Coronation Commercial College, 7, Mohun Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. 1233

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hirabag, C. P. Tank. 1237

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Sundries. Apply Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1236

TYPISTS—Several typists wanted for immediate engagement. Apply in person to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1225

WANTED—An experienced young or middle aged man for Librarian's work in a big Library. Must be thoroughly practical hard working and energetic. Apply, stating qualifications to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1221

WANTED AT ONCE for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, ASSISTANT HEAD WAITERS and WAITERS for Dining Room, HEAD COOKS and ASSISTANT COOKS. Good salary to experienced men. No others need apply. 1219

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER in a Native State, having practical experience. Salary Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1226

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, also knowing Gujarati. Pay Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. See personally JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, between 5 and 6 p.m. (S. T.). 1235

WANTED—One efficient CINEMATOGRAPH OPERATOR for Mesopotamia. Free quarters will be provided. Preference to one who had already visited Mesopot. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Messrs. CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY, LTD., 35/37, Apollo Street. 1241

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—2 CLERKS with experience of Solicitors Office. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & Co., Solicitors, Ismail Building. 1251

WANTED—A CASHIER and a COMPETENT CLERK immediately. Apply HON. SECRETARIES, Home Rule League, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1266

WANTED—A competent experienced MANAGER and WEAVING MASTER for a Moffusil Mill. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1158

WANTED—A GUJRATI HINDU CORRESPONDENT CLERK, well versed in English Correspondence and Gujrati account books. Salary to qualifications. Apply with testimonials of previous service to The DHUNJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagaon, Bombay. 1196

WANTED—Experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and TRACERS for a firm of Architects in Bombay. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1201

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on a salary of Rs. 500-25-600 per mensem. Applications should reach the Undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1919, and be accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. SECRETARY, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi. 1155

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to our branch office to be opened in Bombay immediately. Salary Rs. 50 to start with and bonus. He must be a capable businessman, smart in canvassing orders. Experience in Office routine essential. Line of business Cigarettes, Timber, Yarn and Piece Goods. Selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months. Apply with references to:—SWAMI & CO., Post Box No. 637, Rangoon. 1202

WANTED—A CURATOR for the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, consolidated salary Rs. 75—5—100. Post at present available for one year. Arts Graduate with Sanskrit, Pali, Magadhi and Palaeography should only apply. Knowledge of deciphering Coins both ancient and modern necessary. Applications with copies of testimonials may be sent to the Undersigned before 5th March, 1919. VITHALDAS, G. TRIVEDI, Honorary Secretary. 1037

WANTED.

WANTED—One Drawing, Dining and 2 Bed-rooms for Parsis at Gowalia Tank, Gamdevi, or Hughes Road, either separate or as sub-tenants. Apply Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1194

LOAN of Rs. 200 required on security of Policy. Good interest and references. Apply Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1254

WANTED TO JOIN as a WORKING PARTNER with small capital if necessary, in any chemical industry or firm. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1167

WANTED—Enterprising CAPITALIST, ladies or gentlemen as partners or agents for a very profitable business. Write with reference to JIVONJI DAR, MORAR, C. I. 1256

WANTED—A BUNGALOW, containing 2 to 3 bed-dooms with bath and dressing rooms and one drawing and dining rooms with kitchen, etc., at MATHERAN, in good locality, from 1st April to 30th June, 1919. Apply at once with lowest rent and full particulars to Box No. 332, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1263

WANTED—CONTRACTORS to excavate and buy red and yellow earth and black stones for foundations. The above is to be excavated from a hill at Worli, opposite the Pumping Station. A big contract from 10,000 to 90,000 carts shall be made for a willing purchaser at moderate terms. Apply sharp to Mr. NARSIDAS JEKISONDAS above Treacher and Co., 1st Floor, Esplanade Road. 1264

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE 2000 WOOLLEN BLANKETS 7 by 5 feet at reasonably low rates. Write immediately to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1229

FOR SALE—Collard and Collard Grand PIANO, nearly new and in excellent condition. Can be seen at S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Bombay 1242

FOR SALE.—(Owner going Home), HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE & SIDE-CAR 1917 model: 7/9 h.p., in excellent condition and running order: Price Rs. 1,800. On view at Messrs. P. B. Press and Company, Frere Road. Apply Box No. 333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1268

FOR SALE.—A second-hand 18/24 H. P. SIDDELEY-DEASY CAR, due out from Home in a few weeks. Silent Knight engine, Cabriolet body, electric lighting, bedford cord upholstery, 820 by 120 tyres on front 820 by 135 on back. Full particulars on application to Box No. 329 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 1252

FOR SALE—One set of LARMOUTH BRAIDING MACHINES for the manufacture of Flat or Russian Braid. Sixteen machines of seven spindles each, on one table. Apply for full particulars to JOHN TAYLOR & SONS (M/c), Ltd., 2, Forbes Street, Fort. 1253

FOR SALE—CALCOTT two-seater, 1916 model, four-cylinder newly painted, electric lights, insured till April next. In excellent condition and good as new, one of the best two-seaters in Bombay. Apply Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1250

INSURANCE OFFICES, AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, etc., using the Rotary Cyclostyle should get their supplies of Stencil papers from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL. C. B.—B4.

FOR SALE—D. GESTETNER'S ROTARY CYCLOSTYLE—The acme of perfection in duplicating machines. Papers automatically fed in, printed and counted and delivered. Simpler and faster than any other make. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay C. B.—A4

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. Manufacturers' Own Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. Tynewriters No. 5. Ball Bearing, lightest touch. Equal to new. New M. Covers, Boards and Accessories	225
National Portable No. 3, new, with Case	190
Olivers.	

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opn. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Screw-Cutting Lathes in complete working order. No. 11, 12, 10, 3 and 6. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

FOR SALE—Cargo-carrying BOAT, 31 by 8, Cutter rigged, built very strong and can be converted into a steam launch. Apply Victoria Hotel, Princes Dock. 1246

FOR SALE—A DAIRY, a going concern, and raising grounds in Dewar, for particulars apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1205

FOR SALE by private offers:—LAW LIBRARY by well-known authors, volumes of Historian's History, Encyclopaedia Britannica 11th edition, etc; Can be seen at CRAWFORD & Co. Auctioneers. 1265

FOR SALE—One Self-acting 48" Saw Bench, One Saw Sharping Machine, One Self-acting Shaping Machine, One Vertical Pillar Drilling Machine. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Empire Buildings, Ford. 1223

WHAT OFFERS!—We have for sale and immediate delivery BROKEN HILL PIG LEAD 99.999 per cent. Copper 99.9 per cent. Apply CARTER BROTHERS, BUYING and SELLING Dept., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1273

FOR SALE—The STOCK BLOCK PLANT and GOODWILL of a DAILY PAPER, established 34 years. A good investment for a man with small capital and literary tastes. Offers invited. Particulars from Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1258

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET from 1st April, single or double flats on each floor of a newly built building "VICTORY VILLA" at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, complete with Electric Lights and up-to-date Sanitary Arrangements. Apply on premises or N. P. KARANI, 685, Tardeo, Bombay. 1247

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc., Per inch.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILSON COLLEGE.

GRADUATES and former STUDENTS of the Wilson College, are cordially invited to the annual celebration of the College Day, which will take place on THURSDAY, the 6th instant. H. E. the Governor has kindly consented to preside. The Principal and Professors will be at Home in the College from 5 to 6 p.m. 1272

NOTICE.

WANTED.—An experienced and energetic STOREKEEPER on Temporary Establishment, pay Rs. 50. Men already having good experience of the work, or qualified Sub-overseers with a tolerably good knowledge of accounts should only apply before 25th March with testimonials. Cash Security of Rs. 500 will have to be furnished.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Belgaum District.
1267

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have revoked the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. F. H. HEBBERD, who is no longer in our employ.

LANGLEY & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort.
1239

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.—Newly built beautiful airy flats at Altamount Road. Plot No. 6 with complete electric and sanitary fittings. Apply to Jehangir M. Billimoria Architect, Hughes Road, Jehangir Mansion, Chawpaty, or Budri Mahal, Hornby Road Fort. 948

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1919.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.
Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.
Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the winners and Runners-up respectively.
With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possible the undersigned.
Rules, 1916-1917.

H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay on THURSDAY, 6th March, 1919 at 10 a.m.
50 Head
of
Surplus Government horses comprising:—
HACKS
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES.
and other UTILITY CLASSES.
All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1175

FORM A.

THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:
"That the affairs of the Company be wound up voluntarily."
Should the above resolution be passed at the aforesaid meeting, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution at another Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at the above address on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
The Oriental Mining Company Ltd.
Bombay, 4th March, 1919.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the Undersigned it is necessary for the safety of the public traffic that due check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the Holi Festival, the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission of the Undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.
Permission will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer on certain specified conditions for making holes in such public streets as have not been traversed by Tramways or treated with tar or similar materials for any period not exceeding six days, i.e., the full moon day and the following five days.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Executive Engineer,
Municipal Offices, Bombay. 1270

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI SHAPURJI NARIELWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Bandra in the District of Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,060 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land forms part of the land bearing Collector's No. 214 and Pot No. 1 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Gowcharan, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Dosibai, widow of Framji Jamsetji Acharya, on or towards the North by Government property and on or towards the South by the property of Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1919.
KESHAV R. DIVEKAR.
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys
1249

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIBAI, widow of Vithal Prag, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, MAHATIBAI, wife of Jeevan Bhikhaji. Any person having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, easement or promise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 773 and in the Books of the Pension and Tax under No. 47, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of the Maruti Street, otherwise known as Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward A No. 2445, Street No. 25-27 and Old Collector's No. 773 and New No. 5996 and Old Survey No. 782, New Survey No. 9175 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Vithal Ranchhod but now that of Purshotam Vikaji, on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhoy Byramji but now that of Manbhai Mulla Lukmanji, on or towards the North by the said Maruti Street otherwise known as Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Taback but now that of Manabai Haji Ebrahim Alana.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1919.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1185

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for fitting water closet accommodation for Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Mansions, formerly known as Watson's Annexe, situated at Apollo Bunder. For particulars apply to the undersigned. The owner will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

DASTUR & Co.,
Solicitors for Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji,
Ismail Building,
1248 Hornby Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEHMINA, wife of Bomanshaw Sorabji Mogaseth of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim (if any) and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Mahim Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 254 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger piece consisting of one continuous whole comprising 1,216 square yards) situate, lying and being at Purbhadevi Road, Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 477, New No. A/4250 Old Survey No. 582 and New Survey No. A/1688, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2541 (2) and Street No. 6-A, Purbhadevi Road and bounded, on or towards the East by the Old Purbhadevi Road, on or towards the West and South by the Public Roads, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Sirinbai wife of Jamsetji Bomanji Kanadia and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1919.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
1243 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—
All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim on demand in, to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of, inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortage, charge, sale, lease lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Ball Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof and also to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without any reference to any such claim or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Upper Duncan Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (650) six hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1623 New No. 8753, Old Survey No. 2842-2843 and New Survey No. 4152 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the south by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the north by the property of Thakar Ludha Kessavji and which said messuages and tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 484 and Street No. 473.
SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Upper Duncan Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 282 5/9 two hundred and eighty-two square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2517, New No. 9548 and Old Survey No. 2752 and New Survey No. 2/4153 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 5859 and now under E Ward Nos 481-482-483 and Street No. 471 and 1 and 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the north by the property hereinabove firstly described and on or towards the south by the property of Ratnabai, widow of Raoji Tersey.

Dated this 4th day of March 1919
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1260

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA. GANGADAS BALGOVINDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta, who last resided at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
SHA HARILAL VIZBHUKHAN-DAS of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, one of the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 15th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1259

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING PLOTS AT LALL BAUGH ESTATE PAREL.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on plot No. 32 Lall Baugh Estate the following plots for a term of 999 years.
Lot No. 1—Plot No. 29—A valuable corner site containing 4,5a square yards situate at the junction of Jeejeebhoy lane with two 20 feet roads and having frontages of over 170 feet.
Lot No. 2—Plot No. 23—An excellent building plot, having a frontage of 30 feet to Governor's Road and containing 4,2a square yards.
Lot No. 3—4—Similar plots.
Lot No. 5—Plot No. 30 an excellent building site having 50 feet frontage on Governor's Road containing 3-9 square yards.
Lot No. 6—7—8—Similar plots.
Lot No. 9. Plot No. 37—A corner site at the junction of two 20 feet roads, and having 100 feet frontages.
Lot No. 10—Plot 36—A building site having 58 feet frontages on two 20 feet roads containing 345 square yards.
Lot No. 11—Plot No. 39—A good corner plot situate at the junction of a 40 feet road and a 20 feet road, having frontage of 130 feet.
Lot No. 12—Plot No. 52—A similar plot about 406 square yards and over 120 feet frontage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan agreements and building rules, may be seen at the office of the Board and Manager or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEMICALS.
Suit No. 1813 of 1918
Gopal Kasinath vs Kanayalal M. Desai.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th March 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at Sulkamanjee Wadi, Bhowanda Padel
13 drums nine Chloride 98 per cent. English Standard Brand
18 drums Sodium Sulphide 62-65 per cent. English.
283 bags Soda Ash English in 1 cwt. bag. (Moon Brand B. M Mark)
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victodia, in good order
1 Second-hand rubber-tyded palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Baba pony.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnacy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards, chairs, dining table etc., etc., the property of Captain N. B. Kinnear.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 27th April next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Paris Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture glass and crockery ware, large Jost-fan Dalhu carpets, large iron double and single beds almirahs dressing and wash hand tables, teapoys, chest of drawers Ajmere cane chairs, meat safes, screens, ice-box, chesterfield, sofa, one sweet toned Mahogany cottage piano and seat standard lamps, etc the property of H. P. Bush Esq., of the Bombay Co
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th March, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS No. 1400.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Hajee Mehedy Isfahany, Esqr. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Messrs. Hajee Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1919, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the office of Aga Hajee Mehedy Isfahany 144 old Mody Bay Street the following:—
5 bales White Nainsooks No. 1400 of David Sassoon Bond Delivery.

SALE OF SILVER ORNAMNTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Mortgagee-in-possession Bai Parvatibai, widow of Motilal Gopaldas Sha Sonderlal Gopaldas and Navnitlal Bhaidas and with the Consent of the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gangadhar Gobar Pandia and others trading under the name and style of Mayara Tribhowan now Insolvent sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of the Insolvents at Suthar Chawl, out of Fort the following:—
Silver waist belts, chains, anklets armlets, neck, head arm and foot ornaments, trays goblets and many other silver articles
Articles will be on view one day previous to sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the goods taken delivery of next day
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE BOMBAY UNITED MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th March at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha. Khushaldas Damodardas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha. Kapurchand Dwarkadas.—

12 bales bleached cheeks of the Bombay United Mills No. 8007.

4 bales bleached cheeks of the Bombay United Mills No. 6005.

5 bales bleached checks of the Bombay United Mills No. 6008.

2 bales bleached checks of the Bombay United Mills No. 6004.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th March at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Somchand Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhogilal Runchordas of Ganeshchowk.—

15 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings. No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jethmal Narandas and on account and at the risk of Seth Nathmal Dipchand.—

25 bales Japanese Shirtings quality of No. 31.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3 15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Dharamsy Morarji and on account and at the risk of Seth Premchand Vrajlal of Navi Gully.

15 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting parties.—

On account and at the risk of Thucker Punjabhoy Padamsy.—

Ex. S. S. "Tozan Maru."

25 bales Japanese Sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. Naran and Co.—

5 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS, DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3.45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.—

On account and at the risk of Seth Kurban Hussen Abdul Hussen.—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7206.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanji Noorbhoy.—

10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FINE, SUPERIOR, FANCY WHITE DHOTIES.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thucker Govinddas Tulsidas.—

10 packages Fine, Superior, Fancy White Dhoties, quality of 6010.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 560 KEGS JAPANESE WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th March 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. J. Monteath & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Sheth Moosa Valimahomed:—

320 kegs white zinc paint Genuine "A" Quality of Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Devchand:—

80 kegs white zinc paint Genuine "A" quality of Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.

On account and at the risk of Seth Adamji Kikabhai:

160 kegs of white zinc Paint Genuine "A" Quality of Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the baling press of Sheth Moosa Moosa of Vithalwadi by order of Sheth Chaniram Jasraj and on account and at the risk of Sheth Mathuradas Manji Valji:

33 packages Bleached Mulls including:—

20 packages Nos. 1099, 2099, 3099; each 120 pieces, yards 19 by 48, 53, 58 inches.

6 packages Nos. 5400, 5500, 5609, each 100 pieces, yards 20 by 52 inches.

7 packages Nos. 9060, 9062, 9065; each of 100 pieces, yards 20 by 58 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 926 BUNDLES HOOP IRON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., and on account of the concerned, the following goods landed ex s.s. "Crosby Hall":—

S. H. & Co.—926 bundles Hoop Iron.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 CANDIES OF CARD STRIPPINGS 20S. FLAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Century Mill premises at Elphinstone Road, Parel.

57 Card Strippings 20s. Flat

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required as the time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 4 days from the date of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB
HORSE SHOW

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ON THE CLUB GROUNDS, BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND.

POLO PONIES.
Class I.—Arab and C. B., Light Weight.
Class II.—Arab and C. B., Heavy Weight.
Class III.—English and Colonial, Light Weight.
Class IV.—English and Colonial, Heavy Weight.

CHARGERS.
Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.-C. Os. and Troopers.
Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. (No entrance fees.)
Class VIIA.—Troop horses belonging to Mounted Police. (No entrance fees.)

HUNTERS.
Class VIII.—Horses.
Class IX.—Ponies.

OPEN CLASS.
Class X.—English and Colonial Horses over 14-2.
Class XI.—Country Breds.
Class XII.—Arabs.

HACKS.
Class XIII.—Horses.
Class XIV.—Ponies.

LADIES' HACKS.
Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.

JUMPING COMPETITION.
Class XVI.—Horses.
Class XVII.—Ponies.

HARNESS CLASS.
Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.

HACKS.
Class XIX.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.

FIRST ENTRANCE FEES RS. 3A
FINAL ENTRANCE FEES RS. 5.

First Entries close March 10th, Final Entries March 15th.

Entry Forms and Programmes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.

C. S. STILEMAN,
E. G. PEARSON,
Willingdon Sports' Club,
Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPLENDID PICTURES:

William Bonelli

IN A 5-REEL THRILLING DRAMA:-

"An American Gentleman."

Picturization of a famous play of the same name. A most exciting drama illustrating the horrible end of an unscrupulous lawyer who, possessing the secrets of a rich client, conspires against him to possess his hidden treasure, and when the rightful heir claims it, there is a chase which ends in the lawyer and his party finding their grave at the bottom of a valley, the bridge over which gives way underneath their cart.

Beautiful Sceneries!
Thrilling Plot!!
Excellent Acting!!!

"Suez Canal" (A Scenic)
And a beautiful comic:
"Across the Hall."

A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NOTE—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Glimpse into the Oriental Paradise!

All have heard of, and read about the luxuries and opulence of an Imperial Zenana, but few have any idea of what the life of a harem is.

"A Daughter of The Gods!"

conducts you straight away into the innermost recesses of the gorgeous Zenana of an amorous Sultan.

You are led on into the Sacred Spot where thousands of Mermaids dance in tune with the Infinite, and

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"

is the Queen of them all

Your are allured to the bewitched land of the Gnomes, where thousands of bearded dwarfs, with Supernatural powers, pay homage to

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"

Come this Evening to the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

The Heroic Woman

Betty Lee (Miss Neva Gerber) and her indomitable mate Miles Gaston (Ben Wilson) show some really amazing powers of endurance, courage and fortitude this week in the Semi-final Instalment of

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

Four Fresh Parts (5,000 feet).

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Four Shows Daily: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Coming Shortly!

OUR NEW POWERFUL SERIAL

"VENGEANCE AND THE WOMAN"

featuring the celebrated William Duncan and Caroll Holloway.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A.

"Conder" Open Doubles Tennis Tournament.

Entries close on Thursday March 13th, 1919.
Commence on Saturday March 15th, 1919.

For full particulars apply to Hony. Secretary (Tennis), **Y.M.C.A.** *Wodehouse Road*

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!

WHO IS
"THE HOODED TERROR"?

If you would learn the true identity of that Human Monster

"THE HOODED TERROR"

you cannot afford to miss the last 2 Episodes (19 & 20) of the

GREAT PATHE SERIAL

"HOUSE OF HATE"

These last two episodes will grip you from start to a finish in way as perhaps no previous episodes did.

The famous comedian TOTO

in a rattling good comic "Cleepatsy."

Also

PATHE GAZETTE

and "Vultures" (scientific).

TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Saturday Next
"KACHA-DEWAYANI"
(in 6 parts).

The great love-story from the epic of the "Mahabharata."

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace
THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents during this week the final chapte of

WHO IS NUMBER ONE?

together with two more episodes of the Universal Adventure Serial

THE BULL'S EYE

ALSO

SOME MORE AUTHENTIC WAR PICTURES

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators alwaysi n stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire

AT MODERATE RATES.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla.

Tele { *graph*—CAMPKITS / *phone*—2148.

For Bookings, communicate with—

The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,
HEERA HOUSE,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will perform at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD

Wed. 5th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
[*SANGIT*] **Mooka Nayak** [Acts 1 to 3

Sat. 8th March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
[*SANGIT*] **Sanshaya Kallol** [Acts 1to5[

Sun. 9th March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
[*SANGIT*] **Vidyaharana** Acts 1 to 3[

K. P. PANDIT, *Manager.*

Rs. 4

Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

IN BOMBAY
and its Suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Piece.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried. WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (INDIA).

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC
K. T. DONGRE & Co
GIRGAON - BOMBAY.

LYSOL

"L" BRAND.
The Only Genuine.

"L" Brand British Lysol has received the highest recommendation from leading British surgeons as the most suitable antiseptic for personal hygiene.

CLEANSING AND REFRESHING WHEN USED IN THE BATH IT HAS EFFECTUALLY GUARDS AGAINST ALL INFECTIONS.

LYSOL LTD., Bromford, London, E., England.

TO
Advertise
IN THE
Chronicle
means more business and profits for YOU.
HOW—?
Ask
CARTER BROTHERS,
BUSINESS EXPERTS,
News Advert. Dept.,
Hornby Road, Fort, **Bombay.**
O. B. 467.

SUMMER SUIT.

One Piece of Cossi Silk for a complete suits for Rs. 15 and 25.

One Piece of Superior Cossi Silk for a complete suits for Rs. 33 and 40.

32 Brass and **30** Wooden Toys for Rs. 5.

Khaki Silk Socks at Rs. 9 and Cycling Hose Rs. 15 per dozen.

Order of less then 6 pairs cannot be executed.

Rs. 30

For a plain Banarsi Saree of Superior Silk with fancy gold border and front in different colours and designs.

Paddy-Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

FREE! FREE!!

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar with picture is sent free on application.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI RAMPAL
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOO (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver, Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand.

KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA.
Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.
Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE," Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay 11th Extra Meeting: Mahaluxmi Race Course. First race starts at 3-30 p.m.
Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Pundua" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.
Bombay Presidency Association: Meeting of Council, Esplanade Road, 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 6.

Wilson College Day, 6 p.m.
"Rowlatt Bills and Our Duty." Public Lecture by Mr. Horniman, open space near French Bridge—6-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, March, 7.

League of Mercy: Annual meeting Institute of Science, (Women's Branch) 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 8.

† Mail Steamer Tanfield expected to arrive.

FRIDAY, March, 14.

Mail Steamer Hejaz with China Mails expected to arrive.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARDS.—In ever loving memory of my darling husband Sergt. Harry Edwards of the B. D. Police who went to be with Jesus on the 1st of March, 1918.—
Safely safely gathered in
No more sorrow, no more sin.
God has saved from weary strife
In its dawn, this young fresh life
Which awaits us now above
Resting in the Saviour's love
Jesus grant that we may meet
There, adoring at Thy feet.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the 1st/F. S. Gn. Bn., South Staffordshire Regiment, their Band will play a programme of music at the Bombay Races, to-day.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening at 6 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, I. D. F., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Nankin which left Bombay, on the 1st ultimo arrived London, on Friday, the 28th ultimo. All well.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Liston, will deliver a lecture at the Institute, to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., on "The poisonous snakes of India and how to recognise them", illustrated by lantern slides and live specimens. The lecture is open to the public. The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod will preside.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

Graduates and former students of Wilson College are cordially invited to the annual celebration of the College Day, which will take place to-morrow. H. E. the Governor will preside. The Principal and the Professors will be at Home in the College from 5 to 6 p.m.

BHAGINI SAMAJ BOMBAY.

The Bhagini Samaj of Bombay, brought into existence mainly through the efforts of Mr. Karsandas Cuntal, a member of the Servants of India Society has just published its third annual report, (Jan. 1918—Jan. 1919), which is a creditable record of much useful work. The association consists of Indian women who desire to devote themselves to the work of spreading education or do some social service in Bombay and Gujerat.

It was founded in memory of the late Mr. Gokhale.

Its objects are to make such efforts as will help the advancement of women and to cooperate with institutions that have the same object in view. It desires to attain the objects by publishing books, pamphlets and leaflets useful for women, arranging lectures at different centres, by organizing classes for women, by helping the cause of female education in other ways, and by infusing the spirit of service and self-sacrifice among women and also by providing them with opportunities and facilities to be useful to their less fortunate sisters.

Any Gujarati speaking persons willing to devote time, labour or money in the cause of the womanhood of the country, in the true spirit of service, can, subject to the approval of the Executive Council, become an advisory, helping, or working member, or a sympathiser of the Bhagini Samaj.

The Samaj published during the year several pamphlets and leaflets in Gujerati on various topics and a large number of them were distributed among the women of Bombay as well as Gujerat. During the year twenty lectures were arranged for and two study classes, one Industry Class and one Home Nursing and First Aid Class was conducted in Bombay. Besides these, there are study classes at Amreli, Sinor and Umrath.

There are branches of the Samaj at Porbunder, Kanajari, Jagduja, Nar, Bhalod, Jamkandorna, Ghatkopar, Amletha, Mahuva, Vaghanie, Karachi, Jobala, Uttersanda, Pana, Bakrol, Broach, Vithalgadh Chiga, Palanpur, Nadiad and Nadod, which work mainly on the lines of the Samaj at Bombay. At present, the Samaj is doing some famine work.

The crying need of the Samaj is a good permanent fund. It has been doing very solid and useful work and deserves every encouragement from the public.

[redacted] Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab with [redacted] returned to Lahore on the conclu[redacted] tour of farewell among the [redacted]tes on Sunday morning. Friday [redacted] were spent at Kapurthala.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FORECAST.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Wellington Plate.
BARONVALE 1
CYANITE 2
SCREAMER 3
Fluke Gunning.

The Alexandra Plate.
MISS ROLLESTONE 1
BIRTHDAY CLOTHES 2
CICATRIX 3

The Aintree Plate.
CHERRY & BLACK 1
SANTICOLA 2
ADELAIDE II 3

The Newbury Plate.
MOTOR WRAP 1
DOLLET 2
ARLES 3

The Varsova Plate.
ANAIZA 1
WARMINSTER 2
FURY 3
Fluke Union Jack.

The Parel Plate.—Division I.
FERRY BOAT 1
NEW ERA 2
SHATRA 3
Fluke Subeh Pasha.

The Parel Plate.—Division II.
SIR MARTIN or TAJ 1
FINANCIER 2
CONTEST 3
Fluke Attar.

RACE COURSE AND FAMINE RELIEF.

The Council of Women of the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund will sell, at the Race Course, Good Luck horse shoes to those desiring a fortunate day, and to help the women and children in the famine districts.

12TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY.

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's br e g Resilience, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Redspear, 6 years.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's ch e g Dori, 5 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Mr. H. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Cicatrix, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Baronvale, 6 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, aged.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e m Tootsie, 5 years.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 5 years.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 4 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b e m Arles, 5 years
Mr. Garrick's b e m Hello Bella, 4 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 4 years.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e g Foxtar, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's br e h Gantry, 3 years.
Mr. J. Merven's ch e g Fair Lad, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's br e m Fine Trout, 6
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 6 years. aged.
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, years.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Peach Melba, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl ch g Black Stone, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Royal Ambition, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Lemon, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Stageland, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. Guthrie's b e g Anthracite, 6 years.
Motor Wrap, 6 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 4 years
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Little Eve, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's ch e m Japonette. 4 years.
Mr. Guthrie's ch e m Meridian, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Belly Bawn, aged.
Mr. Downes' ch e m Golden Stream, 4 years
Mr. Downes' b e m Serbia, 4 years.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b e m Peculiar Julia, 4 years.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
H. H. Haharanee of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffi's b a h Suwat. aged.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½ aged.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.
Mr. Mark's ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakyel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 6 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, 5 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.
Messrs. Heath and J. K. Irani's b a h Krusham, 14-0.
Messrs. S. N. Mahomed and A. Nanjee's br a h America, 13-3.
Mr. Smyke's b a h Sannayet, 14-0.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and Shaffy's ch a h Khosrou, 13-3.
Mr. Chancer's g a h Lockmoor, 13-2½.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and Ahmed Kader's b a h Golshan, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and Jawad Mahomed's b a a Golsman, 14-0.
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffy and Jawad Mahomed's b a h Mumtaz, 13-2½.
Mr. Smyke's g a h Bella, 13-2½.
Mr. A. K. Essa's g a h Cleaver, 13 2½. zz
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's b a h Amber, 13-2½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Telaswad, 13-3½.
Messrs. Yussuff Shariff and K. Kakinyee's b a h Anarchist, 14-0.
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patel's g a h Jamnagar, 13-2½.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Karam, 13-1½.
Mr. Hesan's b a h Gay Peter, 13-2½.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and M. Nusserwanjee's ch a h Gold Cup, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Sure Chance, 13-3½.
Mr D. Acre's g a h Red Ace, 14-0.
Mr. D. Acre's b a h Tommy, 14-0.
Mr. Shookraga Mahomed's g a h Tiger, 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Ali Kavachi's ch a h Baharistan, 13-2½.
Mr. Felice's b a h Kitchener, 13-3½.
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Dublin, 13-3.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamey and Ebrahim Deeb's ch a h Home Bird, 13-1½.
Mr. Heath's b a h Shahzada 14-0.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's g a h White Rose, 13-2.
Messrs. S. A. Yezdi and H. Kuberally's ch a h Unity, 13-3.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar's b a h Union Jack, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. N. R. Bolia's b a h Mooltan, aged.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Lantin's b a h Last Day, 13-2, 4 years.
Mr. Lantin's g a h Istamboul, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum, 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 3 years.
Messrs. M. T. and M. Shaffy's b a h Sufwat, aged.
Mr. P. J. Chenoy's g a h Atta Allah, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 5 years.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Tired Tim, 3 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. H. G. Ally's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Hatham, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Bright's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Marks' ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. A. K. Essa's ch a h Contest, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. A. K. Essa's g a h Ormuz, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Marconigram, aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Napier, 3 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Deep Sea, 6 years.
Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a g Fairy Gold, 6 years.
Mr. Garrick's b a h Rainbow, 13-3, 3 years.
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad, aged.
Mr. Linder's ch a h Port Arthur, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Look Out, 3 years.
Messrs. Linder and Ardeshir's b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, 5 years.
Mr. M. Geculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Kokab, 3 years.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. Leonard's g a h Orphan, 3 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Nasar's g a h Welcome, aged.
Mr. Leonard's ch a h Nawabzada, 14-0, aged.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayr Laddie, 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.
Dr. S. A. Aziz and Mr. Shaik Yussuff's ch a h Cherry Ripe, 4 years.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's ch a h Tookaram, 13-3, aged.

POLO IN MEERUT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 3.

The second set of matches in the Meerut Handicap Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon. The first match was between Depot 9th Hodson's Horse and Meerut gymkhana. The latter started three goals to the good on the handicap. This, they were unable to increase and Hodson's Horse ran out winners by five goals to three.

TEAMS.

Hodson's Horse.—Captains Brown, Colley, Luttman, Johnson and Seymour (back).

Meerut Gymkhana.—Captains Harland and Guthrie, Mr. Tatham, Lieut.-Col. Ridgeway (back).

Umpires.—Major Allen and Captain Evans.

The second match was Penguines vs. Muttra Tent Club, the latter goals up on the handicap. Penguines had all the best of the first chukker and a good back hand centre by Henry was put through by Mohamed Amin. In the second chukker Muttra got together and out of a scrum in front of the goal, Gannon scored. Later, a miss by the Penguines back gave an easy shot to Briton who scored. The third chukker produced some hard up and down play but no score. In the final chukker Wilson scored. In the first half minute and after a good galloping game Gannon added another for Muttra who won by 5 to 2. If Mohamed Amin had taken more care of Gannon, Pengains might have done much better.

TEAMS.

Muttra Tent Club.—Mr. Ormrod, Col. Brinton, Mr. Riley Smith, Major Gannon (back).

Penguines.—Daffadar, Mohamed Amin, Capt. Edward Collins, Major Henry, Major Wilson (back).

Umpires.—Col. Fraser, Capt. Godfrey.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE POSITION IN CEYLON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 3.

A telegram to the "Rangoon Times" from Colombo says that homeward passage position in Ceylon is much easier now. Over fifty left by the Bibby Liner Leicestershire on Sunday via Bombay, other Bibby liners now taking troops to Australia will on return take Ceylon and possibly Indian passengers. Orient liners are again passing Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

March 4.

S. S. Banka, Boum, Rangoon.
The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
S. S. Lunka, Bresley, Calcutta.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Djibodas for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Dunera for China.
Steamer Ferrera for Mahomerah.
Steamer *Twan Asheleff for Calcutta, etc. *To arrive.
S. S. Lunka:—The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lunka, 955 tons. Captain P. L. Bresley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
The O. S. K. steamer Kofuku Maru (outward bound) left Kobe on the 2rd instant.
The N. Y. K. steamer Hwah Wu left Singapore for Bombay on the 2nd instant, and due here on 14th March, 1919.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919.

Shed:	Steamers:	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Koweit ..	2393	Jedah	6-3-19	T Morrison & Co
B	Inaho Maru	2887	Kobe	12-3-19	..O S Kaisha
C & R					
	C/o Corinth	3773	Liverpool	N F	..J Finlay & Co
D & E	Haru Maru ..	1616	Genoa	10-3-19	..O S Kaisha
F	Clan Macgillvray	4194	N.F.	N.F.	Finlay & Co
G	Lanza ..	956	..	N F	..D a i n
K	Scalia ..	3438	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M	Lorraty ..	3032	N F	N F	T. S. Stan.
O	Schooner Utopia ..	198	N F	N F	1-3-19 Shariff Hassum owner
P	Fenchurch..	2727	N.F.	N.F.	W & A G & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Pomani ..	552	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Indravati ..	513	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Netravati ..	699	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Oporto ..	204	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Raver ..	553	N.F.	N.F.	B. S. N. & Co
	Juba ..	204	N F	N F	..R I M
	Sabarmati ..	524	Bhawnagar	..	..B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Warturm..	3127	Liv pool	N F	..Graham & Co
2	Banca ..	3707	Rangoon	6-3-19	M M & Co
3	Toyo Maru.	2283	Singapore	10-3-19	..N Y Kaisha
4	Zayani ..	2627	P Gulf	5-3-19	..H S Shustry
5	Abydos ..	1940	P Gulf	10-3-19	..I F S N Co
6	Rhein'fels..	5522	Marseilles	N F	W & A G & Co
7	Chunsang .	1406	China	N F	..M M & Co
8	Porto de Savona ..	2568	Genoa	6-3-19	..M Italiana
9	Shaka Maru	1904	Marseilles	N.F.	S O K
10	Tjibonias..	2953	N.F.	N.F.	W & A G & Co
12 & 13	Pondua ..	2126	East Africa	5-3-19	..M M & Co
15	Firoozi ..	2029	P Gulf	N F	Morrison & Co
16	Shunsang ..	1718	..	Suez	..P & S S Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Borjora ..	1908	Busra	4-3-19	..M. M. & Co
2	Chenab ..	2154	Busra	10-3-19	..D R I M
3	Egra ..	2345	Busra	4-3-19	..M M & Co
4	Chakdina.	15-0	Busra	N.F.	..M. M. & Co
5	Teesta ..	3428	Busra	12-3-19	..M. M. & Co
6	Aronda ..	1677	Busra	5-3-19	..M M & Co
7	Dumera..	3400	N.F.	N.F.	..M. M. & Co
9	Maungami	4542	London	8-3-19	..M. M. & Co
10	Barpeta..	1877	Busra	6 3-19	..M. M & Co
11	Devanha .	4765	London	8-3-19	..M M & Co
12	City of Dran	4788	Calcutta via Madras	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
13	Martalban	3282	London	8-3-19	..M M & Co
14	Tatiti ..	3341	London	4-3-19	..M M & Co
15	Chusan ..	1838	Busra	8-3-19	..D R I M
16	Seapool ..	2799	Java	7-3-19	..R I M
17	Jehangir .	3361	Egyp & Suez	N F	..T Morrison
	Jetty End Sicilia	.. 4188	N F	N F	..M M & Co
	Off-side				
12	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	3-3-19	..J Finlay & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Akbar ..	2903	N.F.	N F.	..M. M. & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
13	Querimba	4937	Rangoon	5-3-19	..M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

March 4.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—160 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 317 bales wool, Dolutram Kundanmal; 92 bales wool, Bombay Company; 319 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 426 bales wool, Madangopal Ramjidas; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 101 bales cotton, Hirji Nensy and Co.; 30 bales wool, Ewart Latham and Co.

S. S. Rheinfels for Marseilles:—69 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Warturm for Suez:—100 cases butter, Imperial Dairy Co.; 100 cwts. tamarind, 54 cwts. pepper, 15 cwts. jardaloo, Ranchodlal Girdharlal and Co.

S. S. Devanha for London:—180 cwts. condiments, D. D. Framji and Co.; 100 bales cotton and woollen cutting, Madadally Shamji; 152½ cwts. turmeric, Curimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co.; 503 bales coir yarn, Moosa Jafferbhoy; 650 cwts. buffalo horns, Visram Ismail and Co.; 200 cwts. W. O. P. shells, 933 cwts. soap nuts, 3 cases tortoise shells, 100 cwts. coffee, Moosabhai Jafferbhoy; 27 bales goat and sheep skins, Gulamally Sachindina and Co.; 13 bales sheep skins, Casam Rahimtoola; 4 bales sheep skins, A. A. Peerbhoy; 1 bale coir yarn, 400 cwts. pepper Dhanji Haridas and Co.; 103 cwts. carsein flower, Narsee Mooljee and Co.; 1,900 cwts. ginger, 1,200 cwts. turmeric Esmail Mahomed and Sons; 315 cwts. gum arabic, Hasan Esmail and Co.; 19 bales sheep skins, H. M. Zivaudin Saheb and Co.; 1 bale sheep skins, C. N. S. Jinawala and Co.

S. S. Tjbodas for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bhagwandas Pragji; 500 bales cotton, Gokuldas Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Futeally and Co.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,400 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Curimbhoy and Co.; 30 cases cinamon oil, Goverdhandas Takersee; 100 bales cotton, W. M. Mathoo; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Maneckchand Kalyanmal; 300 bales cotton, Harnandrai Surajmal and Co.

S. S. Toyo Maru No. 2 for Nagasaki:—700 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Toyo Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Tjibodas for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Inaho Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Chunsang for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

S. S. Tjibodas for Hongkong:—250 bales grey cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 4.

S. S. Toyo Maru from Osaka, Agents N. Y. Kaisha:—25 cases refined sulphur, 5 cases hanging clocks, 62 cases habrakal, 50 cases medicine, 108 cases porcelainware, 5 cases porcelain jardiniers, 406 cases glassware, 10 cases glass cup, 4 cases gas mantles, 93 cases glass bottles, 6 cases porcelain tea set and toys, etc. 2 bags asin glass, 90 cases 10 packages gumbire, 21 cases asbestosware, 1,250 cases kirin beer, 4 cases wine, 363 cases window glass plain, 13 cases pearl beads, 3 cases oil cloth, 600 bundles kerosine oil cases in shooks, 10 packages tin, 2 bundles bar iron, 84 packages flate bar iron, 91 packages square bar iron, 11 packages round bar iron, 38 cases copper sheets, 9 cases panjees, 3 cases insect powder, 2 cases brass buckle, 11 cases canned provision, 19 packages merchandise, 10 cases canned goods, 8 cases antimonyware, 6 cases table lamps, 60 cases brass sheets, 4 cases safety matches, 4 cases paper, lantern tape, etc., 687 bags betelnuts, 28 bags pepper, 425 H/C, 501 packages green tea, 421 H/C tea, 217 bundles rattan, 80 cases cotton goods, 198 bales cotton sheeting, 51 bales grey shirting, 12 bales dhotees, 706 bales grey cotton sheeting, 20 cases 120 bales cotton drill, 226 bales cotton shirting, 54 bales shirting, 49 cases cotton singlets, 10 cases sheeting, 50 bales grey cotton drill, 5 cases cotton slage, 13 cases cotton hosiery, 75 bales grey shirting, 350 bales American cotton, 21 bales cotton yarn, 110 bundles brass bragier, 20 cases balbrigar undershirts, 28 cases spun silk, 21 cases silk goods, 11 cases cotton hosiery underskirts.

S. S. Martaban from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—41,845 bags rice.

S. S. Havaldar from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—37 cases ink and carbon paper, 7 cases medical glassware, 16 cases perfumed spirits medical essence, 2 cases colour materials, 24 packages chemicals, 40 cases crang billers, 414 cases brandy, 59 cases wine, 60 cases champagne, 2 cases glassware, 2 kegs earthenware, chinaware, cotton, etc., 200 cases gin, 25 casks 2 cases ivory, 3 cases scientific instrument, 17 cases cigarette, 278 D s paint in oil, 41 packages branswick shirts, earthenware, etc., 339 cases cream, 560 cases Quacker oats, 2 cases cotton embroidery, 56 cases sausages, 44 bales 11 bags 42 cases 3 crates clothing, 224 cases meats extract, 3 boxes barometer, 5 cases shoes, 1,000 drums oil lubricating steam motor car, etc., 2 cases stationery, 25 cases medical store, 5 cases acid lactic, acid sulphur per hydrochlor, 34 cases stout, 57 cases 66 crates tobacco, 5 cases cable, 50 bundles copper sheets, 200 casks cement, 29 cases toilet soap, 341 cases lime juice cordial, 3 cases toilet soap and water, 70 numbers steel tubes, 20 cases dry colour, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 6 cases 18 packages paper, printed, music and printing paper, etc., 34 cases flavouring essence, 20 cases bottles, 12 cases stationery periodicals, 100 casks alzerine dye, 10 casks iron pulleys wheels, 6 cases mineral water colours, 17 cases medicines, 60 kegs white zinc paint, 25 cases iron screws, 7 casks cotton oil, brazing compound, 200 casks china clay, 59 packages earthenware, periodical, steel, rope, cotton, shoes, etc., 13 cases spirit varnish, 34 barrels paint, 12 packages screws, tools, locks, thread, 10 cases phophor bronze metal, 50 cases babbits metal, 50 cases magnatial metal sheets, 250 cases gin, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 125 bundles copper sheets, 50 cases bendictine, 6 cases glass paper, plate powder, etc., 3 cases Panjee silk, 5 cases tubes glass, 200 drums varnish copal, 2 cases lamps.

S. S. Banca from Rangoon:—Agents M. M. and Co.:—94,720 bags rice, 3,640 cases 1,550 bundles candles, 9 cases cigars, 2 cases perfumery, 1,000 bags white beans, 80 bags red beans, 4 cases cheroots, 59 bars pig lead.

S. S. Shokwa Maru from Port Said, Agents O. S. Kaisha:—3 cases white cotton, 39 barrels aniline colour, 37 cases silk goods, 200 cases vermouth, 50 cases wine, 5 cases plaster, 4,260 pieces marble, 20 cases wool and silk stuff.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Acceptance of deferred and week-end telegrams for Mesopotamia has been resumed.

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8	„ „ 150 18×3	„	„ 75 „ 160
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10	„ „ 18×3	„ Jari Bugari	„ 30 „ 60
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(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March 3.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 5th March, 1919.

AN EXAMPLE FOR BRITAIN.

The Phillipines and India present a very noticeable and impressive parallel, no less in regard to their immediate political goal than in their present political conditions and it is instructive as well as interesting to learn how the people of the Phillipines think of India and her affairs. As regards the present political conditions of these two countries, it is enough to state that, while the one is under the sympathetic guidance of a nation which has given practical demonstration of its declared aim of seeing democracy triumphant throughout the world, the other is under the control of a nation which, though cherishing the same high political ideals, has still to translate these ideals into practice, so far as its own subject nationalities are concerned. The political progress of the Phillipines under American guidance has been phenomenally rapid. Not even two decades have passed since the country came under the control of the United States. Yet, within such a short period it has been given practically autonomous government, while India—where is she after more than a century of British tutelage? Nor is that all. The immediate issue in the Phillipines is now complete independence. As the "Phillipine Review" says:

As to our political relationship with the United States, we doubt if it could in any way be improved upon. Although our progress could have been faster up to about 1913, no doubt we have wonderfully advanced since that year, particularly since the passage and under the Jones Act, whereby we were given very much greater, almost complete, legislative and administrative responsibility. But, as we had stated once and again, no matter how pleasant our said relationship may be, no matter how wonderful our present progress may be, the longings of the people of the Islands can only find their full satisfaction in a complete political independence. It is our long-ago-made self-determination. For to live one's own life the worthy way one wishes to, and in accord with and within the limitations of law, order, peace, and mutual respect, is the one supreme aspiration of a people, or an individual, that cannot be curtailed or alienated. It is so self-evident, that whoever may feel otherwise should ask himself if he would find true satisfaction in a different way.

That is a demand which President Wilson cannot ignore. For it is Phillipines' application of his own doctrine of self-determination. "We are here," he said the other day, "that every people in the world shall choose its own master and guide its own destinies, not as we wish, but as it wishes." If President Wilson adheres to his own creed, he has no choice but to abide by the Phillipines' act of self-determination. Apart from that, the bureaucracy here and British statesmen in England have much to learn from the disinterested manner in which the United States helped and prepared the Phillipines for the demand it now makes for independence. Sir William Meyer, our ex-Finance Member, has been recently on a visit to the Phillipines and has delivered himself of the usual bureaucratic platitudes and misrepresentations about India. Of that more anon. At a banquet given in his honour by the local Chamber of Commerce, a very interesting and forcible speech was made by Signor Nieva, Editor of the "Phillipines Review"—which was reproduced in these columns the other day—as to the identity of goal of India and the Phillipines. He observed:

To a certain extent, there is actually some parallel between Indian and Philippine affairs, particularly as regards the destinies, of the two peoples in the Far East. India and the Philippines cannot feel themselves as different peoples because of the place they hold on earth, and because both come under the common term of "Oriental peoples." Their aspirations are very much similar, and, however different one country may physically seem from the other, such dissimilarity dwindles to insignificance in the broadening horizon of the Orient. On the other hand, India has been, during the last century and half, under the *dependency* of a Power that has unfailingly been the mother of small nationalities in Europe, while the Philippines has had the very great fortune of being, during the last two decades, under the *guidance* of that power now at the head, effectively and wholeheartedly, of world Democracy, and of the new idea of binding the World together with the bonds of sympathy and friendship—America. Thus you see that there is really some parallel between India and the Philippines as well as between America and Great Britain. And while it is not yet all the parallel we wish it should be, we feel confident their purposes, and their aims, and their motives will at last become all one and the same at one time. And this is important to the promotion of public welfare in the Far East, and to the happy creation of that new psychology and that new atmosphere so strongly, so devotedly advocated by our President. Of this the Philippines furnishes a very gratifying evidence. During the three distinct stages of our existence under the glorious flag of America that is so nobly leading us to full independent nationhood one under purely American administration, one with the co-operation of the former Philippine Assembly, and one, lastly, under our almost exclusive legislative and administrative responsibility—all three in less than two decades—the commerce and revenues of the Islands have steadily grown up fully in proportion to the growth of our political institutions. This would lead us to affirm that the commercial resources of the Far East would reach their full or gradual development according as the still dependent countries of the Orient are fully or gradually released from European colonial tutelage. Thus their usefulness to the cause of universal welfare would be complete.

Signor Nieva truly said that India and the Phillipines cannot feel themselves as different people because of the place they hold on earth, but that their aspirations being similar, such dissimilarity dwindles into insignificance in the broadening horizon of the Orient; and he hopefully looked forward to the day when the East and the West could meet each other, not the one as a dependency or field for exploitation of the other, but as true friends in unbridged enjoyment of equal international rights. Such high altitudes of practical statesmanship were apparently beyond the reach of Sir William Meyer's bureaucratic vision and it was not surprising that, in his reply, he could not refrain from indulging in the gratuitous and gross misrepresentation that the Indian politicians, who had made no personal sacrifice for the cause of the Allies in the war, were eager to make capital out of what their fellow-countrymen had done in the Indian armies which fought in Flanders, Mesopotamia and other battle-field! Parenthetically we may remark that it is amazing how easily and shamelessly the mask falls from the most sympathetic bureaucrat once the need for dissimulation ceases to be essential to official opportunism. We have still hopes, however, that having seen and studied what the United States has done in the Phillipines Sir William Meyer will become wiser. For the rest, if the war has not been waged in vain, the Orient must come into her own and cease to be a field for political and economic exploitation by European Powers. And as for India, "Britain," to quote Signor Nieva, "would profit more with a free India,—thankful to her and bound to her by the bonds of gratitude than an India held through the bonds of armed political dependency."

A PRACTICAL DREAM.

A great cause, it is truly said, is never so much in danger as when it is unopposed. Lip-homage to the idea of the League of Nations is pretty universal. But underhand attempts are being made to emasculate it in practical application. America has supported the League of Nations without reservations; in fact it entered the war with the definite object of ensuring and guaranteeing peace by the establishment of the League of Nations. America stands apart from European entanglements and it is not so much affected by old diplomacy. Not so the European Powers. It is no secret that France especially does not take the League of Nations seriously and that it would not hesitate to stick to the old diplomacy and the balance of power, if left to itself. England stands between the two and the leading statesmen have accepted the idea in the main, if not in its entirety. We have already indicated, on previous occasions, how far the covenant of the League of Nations, submitted to the Peace Conference, especially with its new theory of mandates and its avoidance of a proper solution of the question of India, Ireland and Egypt, is inconsistent with the purpose of the war. A certain section in England has already begun to disavow any belief in the League and Sir Herbert Stephen styles it as the "League of Dreams" in the "Nineteenth Century". He seems to think that the whole idea of the League is mistaken and that it would be better if two nations want to fight to allow them to do so and have it out. He ridicules the attempts of statesmen engaged in building up the League as an insurance against future wars. With the very first idea of the League that it should consist of all nations, Sir Herbert Stephen disagrees. He avers that it is not possible. The idea that the League must look for the enforcement of its decisions to the moral and not physical sanction and that it should enforce its views mainly by the force of public opinion does not also meet with his approval. Force is necessary in the end and the creation of the international force is indispensable, if the League is to be worth the name. But, the sapient critic argues, the creation of any such force would constitute a serious inroad on the sovereignty of nations. Without force the League is not possible and with it no nations would have it. It is ridiculous to suppose that the League can delay war by treaty; treaties are better than scraps of paper when it hurts the convenience of nations.

Such, in brief, is the analysis of the League by Sir Herbert Stephen. Persons like him who call themselves practical and term others dreamers, do not seem to have guaged as yet the frightful effects of war, in the first flash of victory. Every succeeding war is growing more terrible than the preceding ones and is this engine of destruction, which will surely engulf civilisation itself, if it is allowed to continue unchecked, to be the sole criterion of right and justice in the world? Those who delude themselves with the idea that war is inevitable, are themselves most unpractical. Some remedy must be found that will minimise the chances of wars. Moreover, the critics do not seem to have realised the changes that have come about since the beginning of the world-wide war. Hitherto Governments talked to one another secretly or openly and entered into engagements behind the back of nations and the peoples whom the treaties and engagements concerned most were quietly ignored. But the people of various countries now stand face to face and they insist that secret diplomacy should be abolished and nations should take care to control effectively foreign policies. The diplomatic relations between various countries have been considerably changed. Wars are bred in secret; they do not flourish in the open. Superseding narrow national ambitions that directly or indirectly led to wars international forces have come into play and they are always pacific. Labour, which is growing daily into a powerful force and which practically rules some countries, is solidly for peace. The old idea of conquest is no longer popular, the ideal of world dominion is definitely abandoned. There is really a serious change in the political world that argues for the better. "Our country right or wrong" has been replaced by a well-ordered and genuine feeling of internationalism. If we note these changes, we shall observe that all forces are for the establishment of a League of Nations, which would minimise, if not entirely do away with, future wars. It goes without saying that an attempt should be made to include as many nations as possible in the League, so that it may represent a world force and not a particular group of powers. There is nothing impossible in the idea. The question of international force has been often discussed and it has been admitted that the League must have some force at its back. The League cannot be an enlarged edition of The Hague. It is not a super-State, but to this extent the members of the League will have to submit. Theoretically, there may be some interference with the absolute sovereignty of the nations, but practically such control will be in the interests of the nations themselves. As to what form the international force may take, whether contingents should be furnished whenever necessary or a separate force itself should be created, it is idle to speculate now. It should be remembered also that few will be the occasions for the display or use of force. Persuasion, negotiation, economic pressure and arbitration will answer the needs of the case on most occasions. Rules cannot be framed for every contingency. In the very working of the League, new difficulties may present themselves and new methods will have to be adopted to solve them.

The point is that the world is heartily tired and wearied of war and that it does not wish to face another such horror. It is no use starting objections from the beginning and imagining all sorts of difficulties. Some expedient or other must be devised to put an end to the war disease. The world cannot absolutely go on without it. Failing it, what is there to prevent: old intrigue, diplomacy, secret treaty and war coming at the top of all? What is there to prevent mutual jealousy amongst the Allies themselves? What is there to abolish the idea of treating every nation as a possible enemy instead of as a friend as in the League? Already the attitude of most of the Western nations is backward bent if not broken by the well nigh intolerable burden of increasing armaments. If we are to move in the old circle there can be no end to the race for armaments. Considered from every point of view, the establishment of the League is a supreme and urgent necessity. Great nations may possibly do without it for some time—though we are doubtful of it—relying on their own strength. But what are small nations, oppressed subject nationalities torn between the ambitions of rival Powers, to do in the absence of some such impartial tribunal? To whom are they to turn for succour? Even before the League is established, the Peace Conference, doing part of the business that will be attended to by the League, is flooded with appeal from every quarter. Does Japan threaten China? There is an appeal to the Peace Conference, though China and Japan are not directly before it. Similarly Poles, Czecho-Slavs, Jugo-Slavs, Italians and Greeks in one way or other are before the Conference, stating their claims. This distinctly shows that the League or some such institution was badly needed to regulate the world, moderate the ambitions of the great and settle the differences. They may be dreamers who thought first of the League of Nations. But in the realization of their dreams lies the salvation of the world. Those who in the pride of victory would spurn it would commit a folly. Those who ridicule it entrenched behind the present Entente have but a narrow vision. The supporters of the League should rally round its standard and defeat the machinations of its enemies without being misled by the seeming support extended to it, for in the establishment of the League lies world's security and the guarantee of peace.

Notes of the Day.

The "Hard-hearted" Budget.

We stated on Monday that Sir James Meston's first budget was a most disappointing one. Apart from the excessive and altogether unjustifiable military burden, its most objectionable features, as we pointed out, were the contemplated huge outlay on railways and the practical starvation of nation-building activities like education and sanitation. That is, as will appear from the comments of the Indian Press wired this morning, the voice of the country, which has received the budget with feelings of bitter disappointment not unmixed with misgivings. As the "Tribune" points out, irrigation is much more important to Indian agriculturists (and agriculture is the greatest industry of the country) than railway expension.

Agriculture and Railways.

Yet, what are the new Finance Member's proposals in this regard? A little less than one crore fifteen lakhs for irrigation, as against more than thirty-six crores for railways! The Anglo-Indian journals hail with delight "the generous railway finance." The reason is not far to seek. As we pointed out on Monday, in the present undeveloped state of indigenous industries and the scandalously unfair treatment of Indian trade by the railway authorities, the development of railway facilities must benefit mainly the foreign capitalists and industrialists. It is true, of course, that there is need for renewing the permanent way and the rolling-stock and that expenditure had to be stinted during the war. But, surely, as the "Leader" says, "there must be a limit to enterprise designed to meet the wishes or requirements of even the 'European commercial community'—our altruistic 'unbeneficed bureaucracy."

Bleak and Barren Prospect.

The same journal adds:

All the local Governments combined are graciously permitted to draw upon their accumulated balances to the magnificent tune of 2 crores 25 lakhs of rupees for 'reasonable' expenditure on 'the extension of education,' 'the development of industries' and other objects. Generosity indeed! There is not a pie of a special grant for education, or sanitation, or medical relief, or agricultural improvement, or industrial development, or anything in fact which can be included in Sir James Meston's 'essentials of progress' on which he is 'convinced that there must be a courageous outlay.'

"The Independent" thus sums up the features of this budget which presents a prospect, bleak and barren:

With additional expenditure on the army, crushing the poverty-stricken peoples of the country; with large outlays on railways; with the starvation of all agricultural and industrial operations; with no hope for the betterment of sanitation and education, we can only look forward to a dreary and dismal year of distress and suffering. While elsewhere in the world people rejoice that the war is ended and that vast schemes of social reconstruction and reform are afoot, in India we are still stranded on rocks and shoals and look in vain for relief and succour at the hands of a bureaucracy, systematically unsympathetic to the legitimate claims and requirements of the country.

Indians in Indian Banks.

It is notorious that almost the entire superior staff of the Presidency Banks, the majority of whose shareholders are Indians, is composed of highly-paid Europeans. The shareholders of these Banks, apparently, have been too apathetic or helpless to protest against this monopoly. But it is time an effective protest was made. For the contagion has already spread to other Indian banks. We referred the other day to the composition of the superior staff of the Tata Industrial Bank. A correspondent furnishes some facts in this connection, which deserve wide notice. He writes:

The Tata Industrial Bank, the major portion of whose capital is Indian, grandiloquently advertised for Indian Assistant Accountants and lo! what has it done! We find that within the short period of its existence, so far as is known to the public, it has on its staff, at least at the Head Office in Bombay, no less than 5 Europeans and one Indian—all of them of mediocre abilities and with no wide banking experience. If such were the men needed for this institution, it is a gross injustice to the ability and character of those who are to be found in this country, perhaps within a measurable distance from the Tata Bank itself. I believe several applications were received, some from professors in Economics from Calcutta, and Profes[illegible] many candidates from Bombay that also, and interviewed. It is at least due to these men that a reply should be vouchsafed as to what has been the result of their interviews. Sir Dorab Tata may say anything, but it is clear that the Europeans he has engaged either in the Tata Bank or in his other concerns so arrange matters that an entry of an Indian in the higher ranks becomes a difficult matter and if at all he is admitted on a salary less than half the salary of a European, his position becomes miserable.

Bank of Baroda.

The correspondent proceeds:

The Bank of Baroda, whose Manager is a European, has decided to open a branch in Bombay and premises have also been engaged for such purpose, but the long delay in actually opening it has been due to the want of an Agent who, in the opinion of Mr. Randle, must needs be the inevitable European and he has engaged a European from the Bank of Bombay on, I believe, Rs. 2,500. It remains to be seen what the elder institution, the Bank of India, is going to do in the matter of appointments which must in the ordinary course be made as a consequence of extension of their business. Whether they will avail themselves of the qualified men or other men of experience already with them or go to the Territorials or seven thousand miles off can only be imagined. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., has done exceedingly well so far as its banking is done and its success, I suppose, is the result of the combined efforts of its Manager and the Chairman, Mr. Billimoria. The material it employs is purely Indian, but I do not know if the articles of that Bank require the employment of no one but an Indian; at any rate I hope so as our experience has been that, where a European is given an inch in a bank or any other industrial concern he takes an ell.

Duty of Shareholders.

It is time the shareholders of these institutions—and the majority of them are Indians—realised that in allowing their Directors a free hand in engaging the services of Europeans for all and secondary appointments they are strengthening a vested interest, the existence of which militates against the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of their countrymen. It may be that this suicidal policy is the result of want of confidence in Indian management as a result of the recent Bank failures. But that the distrust is as unreasonable as it is baseless, is shown not merely by the phenomenal success of the Central Bank of India, but also by the colossal bank failures in England and America, not to speak of the gigantic failures in this country itself of institutions, like the Arbuthnot, William Watson and Co., the Bank of Burma, the Bank of Upper India, *all under European* management. The question does not affect the shareholders alone. It is a vital issue affecting the development of Indian industries. On the proper solution of it will depend how far the industries that may be started in the country, will be controlled by, and in the interests of, its own people.

GREAT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO PREVENT STRIKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 4.

The great Labour Conference convened by the Government with the object of evolving measures which will render strikes impossible or prevent them until matters in dispute have been submitted to an impartial tribunal met at the Central Hall, Westminster. Eight hundred delegates were present representing ten million employers and employees. Mr. Horne, Minister of Labour, presided and was supported by Mr. Lloyd George, who received an ovation on entering, Sir Albert Stanley, Mr. G. H. Roberts and Dr Macnamara. Mr. Horne, in the course of his opening speech, said that the Government did not favour the establishment of national factories. Such a step would tend to hamper private enterprise. The Government had decided to reduce unemployment donation after the expiration of thirteen weeks. Men would receive twenty and women fifteen shillings a week for further thirteen weeks. The allowance would continue to be six for the first and three shillings for each subsequent child.

Referring to unrest, Mr. Horne said that whatever view was held regarding the merits of disputes, it was plain that their continuance was a menace to the life of the country. Mr. Horne dealing with the suggested remedies for unemployment pointed out that the Government was taking measures to expedite orders for the various departments in order to increase the work available. Housing schemes were being similarly hastened.

Mr. Horne invited the Conference firstly to consider unemployment, which was considerable and growing, but he was not disquieted about the future, for soon there would be no lack of employment.

With regard to working hours, the Government view was that the more they could reduce the hours of labour consistently with maintaining the output necessary for the country's existence the more they would be helped to better the condition in the State. The Government desired the Conference's opinions on such a national question as arranging a minimum wage. The Government was giving especial attention to the wages paid to women in certain classes of work. The cost of food would gradually decrease.

The tendency of to-day was to give Labour a larger share in the control of industry. A committee of employers was considering a bill for the restoration of Trade Union laws which had been surrendered for the duration of war.

Mr. Horne announced that the Premier would participate in the Conference's discussions.

DISARMAMENT OF THE ENEMY.

DISCUSSED BY SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

LONDON March 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., March 4.

The Press Bureau states:—A communiqué from Paris says that the Supreme War Council discussed the report of military, naval and air experts concerning the disarmament of the enemy. The meeting will be held on Wednesday

MRS. BESANT AND BLACK BILLS.

RESERVATION IN PLEDGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 4.

Mrs. Besant writes the following in to-day's "New India" on Satyagraha.

The following is the text of the pledge now under consideration in Madras. It will be seen that it follows the Bombay pledge except on the one point of refusal to obey other laws than the bills now before the Supreme Legislative Council. The point has been much debated among opponents of unjust legislation and unjust disabilities. In England an unjust law has been deliberately broken with quiet acceptance of the penalty and many bad laws have thus been abolished. In the case of disabilities imposed, as the denial of representation to women, some women refused to pay King's taxes on the ground that taxation without representation is robbery. But the refusal stirred no general feeling, merely acting as a protest, very few taking part in it. Mrs. Besant when last in Bombay expressed very clearly the impossibility of her pledging herself to the breaking of laws other than the one directly objected to. To this principle she has held throughout her long political life and it obliges her, on the one hand, to take part in resistance to an unjust law and on the other not to break other laws to which she had previously raised no objection. Obviously, it is a matter on which each must judge for himself. A telegram received last evening from Bombay shows that her "objection to the Committee clause, not made sufficiently clear on the brief telegram" has been read as an objection to the Committee and not to the breaking of other laws and words have been substituted by a friend with the best intentions, conveying this meaning. She wired at once correcting the misapprehension, but does not know whether the mistaken version has appeared in "The Chronicle." Hence this note. As the Bombay pledge has been published, she thinks it is well to print the form that she has signed here, called by Mahatma Gandhi the alternative resolution not admissible in Bombay, that she submitted on Sunday to a group of friends and that is now under consideration in Madras:

"Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bill known as the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. 2 of 1919 are unjust and subversive of the principles of liberty and justice and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals, on which the safety of the community as a whole and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws in such ways as the committee named below may direct and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence, life, person or property."

NEW AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 4.

A communiqué issued by the Government of India states:—Official Afghan reports received yesterday in Peshawar, announce that Sardar Nasulla Khan, the Naib-Us-Saltanah has renounced his claims to the throne and Afghanistan and has sworn allegiance, with all the civil, military and religious representatives, to Sardar Amanulla Khan, the Ain-Ud-Daula, who has been proclaimed Amir.

Sardar Amanulla Khan is the third son of His Late Majesty Habibulla Khan.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS

BENGAL'S SUPPORT TO THE MOVEMENT.

PLEDGE TO DISOBEY LAWS.

Passive Resistance or Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Bills was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad on Monday. Below we publish the Satyagraha Vow, with the first lists of signatories in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Mrs. Besant telegraphed yesterday announcing that she had signed the Satyagraha Vow of passive resistance against the Rowlatt Bills. In view of the fact, however, that no Committee has as yet been formed in Madras she is not committed to the other part of the pledge.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community, as a whole, and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

BENGAL'S SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

At a conference held to-day under the presidency of Mr. B. Chakravarti and attended by Messrs. Fazlul Huq, Abul Kassim, J. Roy, B. C. Chatterjee, Hirendra Nath Dutt, Jitendra Nath Bannerjee, and fourteen others, it was resolved to send the following telegram to Messrs. Gandhi, Malaviya, Kelkar and Mrs. Besant:—

"We in Bengal are with you on the principle of passive resistance and suggest an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at a central place to decide what form our concerted action should take against the Rowlatt Bills."

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

At a meeting of the signatories to the Satyagraha Pledge held on Saturday the following Executive Committee was appointed:—

President:—Mahatma Gandhi. *Vice-President*:—Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Members of the Committee:—

1. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
2. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
3. Dr. Erulker.
4. Mr. M. Subedar.
5. Mr. L. B. Tairsee.
6. Mr. Azad.
7. Dr. Welker.
8. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.
9. Mr. L. G. Khare.
10. Mr. V. A. Desai.
11. Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale.
12. Mr. Chunilal Ujamsi.
13. Mr. R. N. Mandlik.
14. Mr. Jethmal Narandas.
15. Mr. Hansraj P. Thakersey.
16. Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani.

with power to add.

Secretaries:—

Dr. Sathaye.
Mr. Shankerlal Banker.
Mr. Umar Sabani.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 2nd March, Sub-Committees were appointed for collecting funds and carrying out the propaganda work. Messrs. L. B. Tairsey and Hansray Pragjee Thakersey, were elected Hon. Treasurers and the following names were added on the Executive Committee:—

Mr. P. K. Telang.
Dr. C. M. Desai.
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.

Offices of the Satyagraha Sabha have been opened at 251, Hornby Road, Fort, and the Public are requested to address all letters and enquiries to the Hon. Secretaries at the above address. The Office hours will be from 12 a.m. (S.T.) to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Chotubhai Hargovinddas, Surat.
S. Sadanandam, Bombay.
Chandrasen Bhagwandas, Bombay.
Karsandas Khetsey Vaidya, Bombay.
Rewashanker C. Oja, Bombay.
Narandas Parmanandas, Bombay.
Gokuldas Kalidas, Bombay.
Ramji Kalidas, Bombay.
Damodar Karsandas, Bombay.
Ramchand Sunderji, Bombay.
Harivallab Nayak, Bombay.
Parbhudas Girokardas, Bombay.
Narandas Girdhardas, Bombay.
D. C. Maniar, Bombay.
R. V. Lalit, Bombay.
(Mrs.) Parvati Desai, Sabarmati.
Dr. P. J. Mehta, Rangoon.
Maganlal Ramchand, Bombay.
Laxmichand Monji Desai, Bombay
Tapidas Raghunath, Bombay.
Parikh Ochavlal Harilal, Bombay.
Krishna Abbaji Bhosle, Bombay.
Tulsidas Ramji, Bombay.
Popatlal Gokuldas, Bombay.
Manilal Maganlal.
Vishram Daulat Raute.
Kashirath P. Ghatage.
Damodar Narhar Karmarker.
Narandas Hiralal Hora, Nadiad.
Jamnadas Asharam Bhatt, Nadiad.
Dayabhai Babubhai Patil, Nadiad.
Haridas Purshottam, Bombay.
N. D. Savarkar, Bombay.
Tricumlal Khushalbhai Patil, Nadiad.
Hiralal Motilal Bhavsar, Nadiad.

THE BLACK BILLS AND OUR DUTY.

MR. HORNIMAN'S LECTURE TO-MORROW

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Satyagraha Sabha, will be held to-morrow at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the open space, below French Bridge, when Mr. B. G. Horniman will speak on "The Black Bills and Our Duty." Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON BLACK BILLS.

"BENGALEE'S" COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Referring to the Select Committee's report on Sedition Bills the "Bengalee says that Messrs. Banerjea and Sastri have made it perfectly clear in their note of dissent that they entirely disapprove of the policy and principle of the Bill, and it is highly unfair to suggest that they have virtually accepted the Bill.

Messrs. Khaparde, Patel and Pandit Malaviya refused to sign the report. We think a better course for them would have been to refuse to be members of the Select Committee. They knew full well that in the Select Committee it is only the details of the Bill that are considered and not its main principle. Knowing this, they accepted the membership of the Select Committee and now they have taken up an attitude, which may have a good effect from a histrionic point of view, but is sanctioned, neither by parliamentary practice, nor by prudence and common sense.

"NO COMPACT WITH BUREAUCRACY."

MR. BANERJEA'S REPUDIATTION.

DELHI ELECTRIFIED BY REPORT OF SATYAGRAHA VOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 4.

I interviewed the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerjea to-day. He indignantly repudiated the allegation that he or any one of his party had entered into any sort of compact regarding the Rowlatt Bills. He regretted that the extremist press attributed unworthy motives to those who have devoted the best part of their lives to the service of the country and could not understand how it was possible for anybody to imagine that he would go and "sell his Motherland." The dissentient minute attached to the Select Committee's Report is, he thinks, testimony enough to the *bona fide* attitude of the Moderates.

The Rowlatt Bills are, I understand, going to be firmly handled in the Council and there is every hope of their being opposed by a solid Indian phalanx. The news of Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha vow has burst upon the public like a thunderclap, electrifying the entire political atmosphere and adding grave solemnity to the situation. He had invested the agitation against the Rowlatt Bills with a new and grim meaning.

SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, Ahmedabad.
Chandulal Manilal Desai, L.D.S., Ahmedabad.
Kesariprasad Manilal Thakor, Ahmedabad.
(Ben) Anusuyabai Sarabhai, Secretary, Women's Branch of the Home Rule League, Ahmedabad.
Narhari D. Parikh, B.A., LL.B., Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Kishorlal G. Mashruwala, B.A., LL.B., Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Imam A. K. Bavazeer, South African Satyagrahi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Dattatraya Balkrishna Kaleker, B.A., Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Kalidas Jaskaran Javeri, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ahmedabad.
Chandulal Kashiram Dave, B.A., LL.B., Mahila Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.
Jadavji Javerchand Gandhi, Merchant, Ahmedabad.
Indulal Kanyalal Yajnik, B.A., LL.B., Editor, "Nava Jiwan, etc.", Ahmedabad.
Haribhai Javerbhai Amin, Secretary, Home Rule League, Broach.
Manilal Vallabhji Kothari, Pleader, Ahmedabad.
Balwantrai Narsilal Kanuga, L.C.P.S., Medical Practitioner, Ahmedabad.
Fulchand Bapuji Shah, Secretary, Home Rule League, Nadiad.
Madhavlal Nabhubhai Dwivedi, Nadiad.
Khushalbhai Kubebhai Patel, Nadiad.
G. K. Mavlanker, Merchant, Ahmedabad.
Mahadev Haribhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Chhaganlal Khushalchand Gandhi, South African Satyagrahi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Narayan Moreshwar Khare, Rastriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Kalianji Vithalbhai Mehta, Editor, "Patel Bandhu", Surat.
(Mrs.) Kasturbai Gandhi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Vinayak Narhar Bhave, Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
(Mrs.) Mani Parikh, Sabarmati.
(Mrs.) Lakshmibai Khare, Sabarmati.
(Mrs.) Kashibai Gandhi, Sabarmati
(Mrs.) Lakshmibai Kalalker, Sabarmati.
Jivanlal V. Desai, Bar.-at-Law, Ahmedabad.
Manilal Chhatrapati, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Bombay.
I. N. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
V. T. Sheth, Bombay.
Jamnadas M. Mehata, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
Kamalakar Ramachandra Sumant, Bombay.
Chunilal Ujamsi, South African Satygrahi, Bombay.
Vithaldas Vassanji Jerajani, Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Bombay.
Narayanji Umarsee Chothani, Bombay.
Trikamdas Chakubhai Merchant, Bombay.
Vijaysingh Govindji Porecha, Bombay.
Jamnadas Gordhandas Merchant, Bombay.
F. P. Agarkar, Proprietor, Harbinger Works, Bombay.
D. S. Erulkar, B.A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
S. N. Chaudhari, Bombay.
R. N. Mandlik, Bombay.
Bhagwandas Dongersi, Merchant, Bombay.
M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Vaikunthlal Madhavlal Desai, Bombay.
Sunder P. Kabadi, Bombay.
K. M. Khandwala, B.A., Bombay.
Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale, Bombay.
Dr. A. S. Erulker, Vice-President, The Indian Home Rule League, Bombay.
(Mrs.) Gomati Mashruwala, Ahmedabad.
Natwarlal B. Barfiwala, Pleader, Surat.
Narharbhai Nathabhai bin Dajibhai, Uttersanda.
Ashalal Balaji Mehta, Tranja (Matar Taluka).
Lalubhai Shankerbhai Patel, Kasar (Anand Taluka).
Desaibhai Sonabhai Patel, Kasar (Anand Taluka).
Bhavsar Bhailal Mansukhbhai, Nadiad.
Bhikhabhai Gordhar Bhavsar, Nadiad.
Ravishankar Shivram Vyas, Sarsarani (Kaira District).
Dayabhai Runchhodbhai Patil, Nadiad.
Somabhai Valabhbhai Patil, Uttersanda.
Krishnalal N. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Ahmedabad.
R. B. Vaidya, Bombay.
P. K. Telang, Bombay.
Kanji Dwarkadas, Bombay.
N. A. Kamath, Bombay.
G. Vithal Pai, Bombay.
Tukaram B. Manjreker, Bombay.
Jethalal Jivabhai, Ahmedabad.
Vakunthlal U. Almanla, Ahmedabad.
Govindchandra M. Sarma, Sabarmati.
Shaikh Hussain Rasul, Broach.
Mohanlal K. Pandya, Kaira.
Ratilal L. Desai, Surat.
Baldevram Ghajiram, Surat.
D. N. Dighe.
R. N. Bapsola.
R. A. Kaji.
Gajanand Devisha Shukla.
Harjiwan K. Mehta.
Framroji M. Bathena.
Ramji Karsandas, Bombay.
M. Manjunath, Bombay.
Babarao Jiwanlal Desai, Bombay.
Minochar Marzban Koyajee, Bombay.
Naranji Purshottam, Bombay.
M. A. M. D'Souza, Bombay.
Manmohandas M. Parikh, Bombay
B. S. Thakore, Bombay.
H. A. Hasan, Bombay.
V. L. Seth, Bombay.
P. K. Raja Sando, Bombay.
Mangaldas Chaturbhuj, Bombay.
Vadilal R. Shah, Bombay.
Shanker M. Jothady.
N. K. Polishwala.
A. N. Mehta.
A. B. Dalal.
Jamnadas Gopalji.
Tapidas D. Sanghvi.
K. G. Wagle.
Bhailal Lalubhai Patil, Bhumel.

SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

B. G. Horniman, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hyderabad.
Umer Sobani, Millowner, Bombay.
Shankerlal G. Banker, M.A., Secretary, All-India Home Rule League, Bombay.
D. D. Sathaye, Secretary, The Indian Home Rule League, Bombay.
Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Manu Subedar, B.A., B.Sc., (London) Bombay.
Motilal Narandas Dalal, Merchant, Bombay.
Vaikunth Ambaial Desai, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
L. G. Khare, B.A. (Cam.), Bombay.
M. B. Velker, Secretary, The Indian Home Rule League, Bombay.
Bapoobhai B. Desai, Bombay.
Mawji Govindji Seth, Merchant, Bombay.

Mr. Bhaskerrao Sakharam Karmarkar, C/o. National Union, Girgaon.
Mr. Wamanrao Wasudev Shewade, Bhagwat's Hotel, Girgaon.
Mr. Venkatesh Parsharam Nagpurkar, Mechanical Engineer, Commercial Building.
Mr. Chintaman Bhai Kher, Kelewadi.
Mr. Diwakar Gopal Gogate, Shastri Hall, Grant Road.
Mr. Mukund Ramchandra Ranade, 32, Charni Road.
Waman Kashinath Palande, Narayen Peth, Poona City.
Sadashiv Mahadev Divekar, Commission Agent, Ganeshwadi, Bombay
M. R. Bambarelkar, C/o. Pragji Soorji and Co., Fort.
Sakharam Raoji Joshi.
Vishnu Dajiba Naik.
Govind Sadashiv Talvalkar.
Bapu Dinker Dongre, Dadar.
Vishnu Ganesh Rishud.
Wasudev Sitaram Mehandale.
Purshottam Wasudev Joshi.
Kashinath Anant Joshi.
Balkrishna Parashram Joshi
Gopal Govind Kher.
Sitaram Vishnu Suwant.
Narayen Laxman Gondhli.
Ramkrishna Bhikaji Nene.
Balkrishna Malhar Ani.
Vishnu Balvant Marathe.
Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya.
Vaikunthrai.
G. R. Dabholkar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Ahmedabad.
Mrs. Santok Gandhi, Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati
Mrs. Durga Desai, Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati.
Manekla Motilal Book-seller, Ahmedabad.
Kundanlal Motiram Kesur, Broach.
Maganlal Kevalram Shastri, Broach.
Chhotubhai Dajibhai Desai, Soni Falia, Surat.
Jivanbhai Bhikabhai, Tarbhon (Surat.)
Syed Hussein Rajul.
Babu Govinda, Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati.
Joshi Amritlal Chunilal, Buwa, (Broach.)
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Millowner, Bombay.
P. V. Mahajan, Secretary, Thana District Congress Committee.
S. A. Brelvi, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
Vaman B. Mahant, Proprietor, Modern Electric Co., Bombay.
Govindji Vasanjee, Sweet Merchant.
Ratanlal Atmaram Shah, Manager, "Hindustan" Press.
Pandurang Mahadeo Bhagwat, B.A., LL.B.
Anant Hari Gadre, Journalist, Jogeshwarinaka, Poona City.
Lachiram Cheloram Wadwa, Merchant, Bombay.
Chhaganlal Odhavji Bhat, Merchant, Bombay.
Motilal Shamaldas Sharma.
Jivraj G. Nensey.
W. T. Halai.
Jethmad Narandas.
Sadashiv Lakshman Thosar, Bombay.
Dattatray Moreshwar Mande, Poona City.
Ramchandra Vasudev Dikshit, Bombay.
Ravjibhai Nathabhai Patil, Uttersanda.
Bhulabhai Rupji Shah, Kathlal (Kaira District).
Pandit Sunker Lal, Home Rule League, Allahabad.
Manzar Ali Sikrta, Home Rule League, Allahabad.
Jamnadas Kalidas Modey, Parel.
Minilal Bordichand Soni, Bombay.
Narhar Vithal Bhave, Merchant, Bombay.
Anant Vasudev Paranjpe, Merchant, Bombay.
P. G. Sahasrabudhe, Dadar.
G. V. Ratnaparkhi.
D. K. Ketkar, Sudhaker Office, Bombay.
Ramshanker Sunderji Dave, Bombay.
Chhaganlal Khimji, Bombay.
Jiwabhai B. Patel, Bombay.
Bhimji Jeram, Bombay.
Mathradas J. Dalal, Bombay.
Cooverji K. Razani, Bombay.
Dayaram Mehta, Bombay.
G. V. Dalal, Bombay.
R. N. Aiyar, Sub-Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
G. S. Rachavan, Sub-Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
R. K. Prabhu, Sub-Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

MRS. BESANT AND THE CONGRESS.

HER POSITION EXPLAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 4.

Mrs. Besant writes to-day's "New India":—

I must thank the "Bombay Chronicle" for the first part of its leading article on Saturday and break a friendly lance over the second. I heartily agree that the difficulties of opinion may not justify personal attacks and I agree also that none should accept the advice of Dr. Subramania to follow me as a leader who does not agree with my position, but I cavil at the phrase "the political flag which she has now hoisted", as though it were new, instead of being the flag hoisted by all of us at the Bombay Congress, by which I continue to mount guard. My present fault in the minds of many of my co-workers is that I have not hoisted a new flag and discarded that of the Bombay compromise. I am not blamed for changing, but for not changing. I quite agree that the Delhi resolutions had a very large majority in their favour and have only ventured to speak for the minority. I am glad to think that I have been able to help forward political evolution in India, as "The Chronicle" is good enough to say, but there is an honest difference of opinion between the majority and the minority and I believe that the minority is in the right. I have no longer any claim to a position in the van. I cannot "lead the country along the road it is determined to take and which is the road on which she set it," because I believe that the road, if now deflected, will lead it to failure and not to success. The road along which I led was one with a steep gradient and demanded short quick steps. The road now chosen is of one stage, one leap to the goal in the provinces and I fear that following it endangers any chance of introducing any responsibility in the Central Government. I may be wrong. I hope I am. But that is my opinion. I am asked to lead my old followers in the way they want to go. But thinking as I do, can I honestly lead them as they wish? Were my motive greed of power, as some say, I should put my opinions in my pocket and pretend to lead those whom I was following. But the Editor of "The Chronicle" is himself a man with that most uncomfortable thing a conscience. I would ask him to believe that is my disagreeable position at the moment. I should like to be in the van, especially if the van formed a minority, for I love leading a forlorn hope towards a big ideal.

I wish I could believe that the members of the deputation were given liberty to negotiate, but I think it was withheld. I looked forward with great pleasure to being on the Congress deputation and pleading the Congress cause in England, but I have no rightful place there, being in a minority. But all this, personally painful as it is, yields no reason for deserting the flag planted in Bombay and that, I believe, marks the possible high water mark. Those who believe in the new flag, are absolutely right in carrying it, but I should be a hypocrite if I were among them. Such reverses are suffered by all who enter the political field. During my 45 years' experience in it, I have fought many a battle at the head of a minority and have yet succeeded in the end. My first strong booklet on behalf of India was issued in 1878—forty years ago. When I had been four years in India the U. P. Government branded my co-workers and myself as seditious. During the whole of my public life I have borne blows which fall on those who are in the front of a forward movement. I dislike exceedingly not being in the van of the movement I passionately love, but cannot fight for a policy in which I do not believe. Hence I cannot lead, but, may be, I can serve.

"A. B. PATRIKA" ON BLACK BILLS.

SO-CALLED "CONCESSIONS" USELESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

Commenting on the Select Committee's report on the Rowlatt Bills, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" supports the action of Messrs. Malaviya, Khaparde and Patel. It says:—No patriotic or self-respecting Indian could act otherwise. The attitude of the official majority in the Select Committee was that the main scheme of the Bill was to be maintained, and its objectionable principles were not to be interfered with. Under such circumstances the duty of the non-official members in the Committee was clear, and that was, not to have anything to do with the matter—in other words, to refuse to sign the report as Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. Khaparde and Patel did.

But this was not to be Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjea and Sastri thought it clear on their part to put in an amendment which would place the Sedition Bills, in some respects, on a par with the Irish Crimes Act or the Irish Coercion Act. These gentlemen have, perhaps, persuaded themselves that the condition in India is the same as it is in Ireland.

Before the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, Sir William Vincent definitely declared that the Government had decided to limit the duration of the first Bill to three years. Definite and solemn assurances were also given repeatedly on behalf of Government that the Bill was intended to affect only revolutionary and anarchical crimes. What the Select Committee did was only to put in black and white these assurances of Government. posed the Bill in the Council in spite of the declaration and assurances of Government. The Select Committee, we find, made no innovation in these matters. How then was the wind taken out of the sails of opposition of the Moderate leaders? Echo answers 'how'?

But are these so-called concessions to public opinion worth anything? The duration of the Bill has been limited to three years. Can that make the Bill inoffensive? Ten grains of strychnine can kill a man; four grains are equally sufficient for the purpose. Does it make any difference for practical purposes if, instead of ten grains, only four grains of poison are administered?

MR. HGANDI AND CALCUTT ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 4.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's letter and action on the Rowlatt Bills the "Statesman" says:—It is a pity that before penning his verbiage Mr. Gandhi did not pause to inquire what is the most elementary right, on which a State is based. Mr. Gandhi's conclusion that secret violence was confined to isolated and small parts of India, is in flat defiance of the indisputable evidence contained in the Rowlatt Committee's report. In this case, as in so many others, the political agitator does not speak for the mass of his countrymen. The reasonable procedure adopted, all too tardily, by the Government of India to secure the arrest and confinement of persons of known anarchical tendency, has given peace and security to the countryside, and Government may persist in their policy in the absolute conviction that time will reveal the artificial character of the propaganda now set on foot by Mr. Gandhi.

The "Englishman" observes:—It is obvious from Mr. Gandhi's rambling and, at times incoherent letter, accompanying the pledge of passive resistance that he must not be considered as a serious critic of the Bills, because his is a type of mind which cannot realise and understand the hard facts which confront Government. The impudent assumption that a self-appointed committee can decide for itself what laws to obey, is the very negation of Government and matters would come to a pretty pass if the authorities allowed themselves to be deterred from passing the necessary measures for public peace and protection, by the puerile threats of this kind. If the Viceroy has invited Mr. Gandhi to Delhi, we trust, it is in order to teach him bluntly and convincingly the first principles of political responsibility, and not for the purpose of trying to make terms. It is clear that no concessions will buy off the opposition to this bill and the only thing that Government can decently do, is to withdraw its promise to state the time limit of three years to the Act and place the measure permanently on the Statute Book.

HYDERABAD CITIZENS' PROTEST.

GOVERNMENT'S HURRY DEPRECATED.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Mar. 3.

A huge meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, was held at Hyderabad to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Most emphatic speeches were made and resolutions were passed declaring that the measures were unnecessary, unjustified and subversive of the liberties and fundamental rights of the people. The meeting also disapproved of Government hurry, in spite of the country's united opposition, and urged Government to drop the Bills altogether, otherwise the legislation would disturb the political atmosphere and imperil co-operation between Government and people.

The meeting thanked the popular representatives for their strenuous opposition and requested them to make a firm stand against the enactment for even a short time. Wires have been sent to the Viceroy, and to the members of the Imperial Legislative Council to this effect.

SHIKARPUR AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

40 MEN SIGN THE SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, March 4.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Shikarpur Branch Home Rule League on 3rd March to condemn the Rowlatt Bills. It was presided over by Dr. Mohanlal. Dr. Choithram of Hyderabad addressed the meeting.

Resolutions protesting against the Bills were passed.

A telegram was sent to the Viceroy that the Rowlatt Bills being destructive of liberty should be immediately withdrawn, otherwise Passive Resistance will have to be resorted to.

Another telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi saying that they have full confidence in him.

Forty men signed the Satyagraha pledge in the meeting.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S RESIGNATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 4.

The Raja of Mahmudabad in a letter to Mr. Wali says, "I thank most sincerely the members of the All-India Moslem League for unanimously re-electing me President of the League at their sessions in Delhi. I extremely regret to say that for reasons stated by me in the previous letter in November last I am unable to continue longer as President of the League."

This resignation will come into effect from 1st March.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

164 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

The mortality figure for Monday stood at 164. There were two deaths from cholera and one attack. Small-pox claimed one victim. The mortality figure on the identical day last year was 122.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING LATS WEEK.

The total mortality during the week ending March 1st, was, 1,053 and the death-rate 55.90. Deducting 44 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the City, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,009 giving the death-rate of 53.56.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 951 and the death-rate 50.48; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1914-18) mortality 7.M and the death-rate 37.3/.

Cholera declined to 45 attacks (including 5 imported cases) and 31 deaths; it was declared "Sporadic."

Small-pox registered 51 attacks and 23 deaths.

Plague registered 7 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of *live* births registered during the week was 404 against 434 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 372 the average of the week during 1914-18.

SEQUEL TO MINT STRIKE.

LOOTING BY STRIKERS AT CHIRA BAZAR.

Some slight looting took place yesterday afternoon, in Chira Bazar, by the Mint strikers. Two or three hosiery shops were looted by about thirty men and in one shop property worth about Rs. 50 was removed; from the other shops also some goods were taken away. The men overturned several fruit baskets belonging to petty hawkers, and when they were pursued by Inspector Chimanlal and Sergeant McKenna, they ran into the Kalbadevi Road where they again threw into the street a sweetmeat seller's goods. When the people and the Police came on the scene, the men again ran into lanes and broke away. Some six men have been so far arrested and they will be placed before the Magistrate. Had it not been for the fact that the Police were near at hand the affair might have assumed greater dimensions. The public rendered great help in arresting the culprits.

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, dated Delhi, 21st February:—

In order to maintain adequate supplies of foodstuffs in India during the coming months, the Government of India find it necessary to continue to exercise a certain degree of control over shipping in Indian waters. Hitherto this control has been exercised in respect of British vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping and in respect of foreign vessels by virtue of powers conferred on the Government of India by Rule 14-A of the Defence of India Rules. On the termination of the Liner Requisition scheme, the Ministry of Shipping are retaining power of licensing and direction of vessels registered at ports in the United Kingdom, and it is necessary that similar powers should be exercised in respect of vessels registered in Indian ports. The powers conferred by Rule 14-A of the Defence of India Rules have, therefore, by notification in the "Gazette of India," been extended to include the licensing and direction of all vessels not registered at ports in the United Kingdom and owners of such vessels are required to obtain licenses from the Agent to the Shipping Controller in Bombay before proceeding to sea, and to submit such licenses to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports at the time of applying for port clearance.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the War Purposes Department, Government of Bombay:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grains mentioned below for the week beginning 4th March, 1919.

RICE (New Crop.)

	Wholesale per bag, of 168 lbs.	C. I. Rates ex ship without weighment.	Retail per pialee.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cargo Rice (16 parts) ..	10 14 0	10 3 0	0 6 6
Big Mill Special	11 8 0	10 13 0	0 6 9
Small Mill ..	11 14 0	11 3 0	0 7 0
"S. Q" ..	12 2 0	11 7 0	0 7 3
Mill Sugandhi .	13 9 0	12 14 0	0 8 0

WHEAT.

	Rs. a. p.		
Choice Glossy or Sharbati..	80 0 0		0 10 0
Choice White Karachi ..	78 0 0	per candy of 27 mds. or 6¾ cwt.	0 9 9
GRAM.			
Punjab (Mixed)	60 12 0		0 7 9

JUWARI.

	Rs. a. p.		
Central India..	72 0 0		0 9 0

BAJRI.

	Rs. a. p.		
Cawnpore ..	86 0 0		0 10 9

2. All rice in the City of Bombay is under control, and if complaints are received from the public regarding the higher prices charged by merchants, necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

3. A very small quantity of old crop rice is now coming in and can be secured by application to Assistant Controller's Office where the rates for each consignment will be fixed.

INDIAN BUDGET.

"MADRAS MAIL" REJOICES AT THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 3.

Commenting on the Budget, the "Madras Mail" thinks that raising of taxable minimum for income tax will be hailed with satisfaction by those for whose benefit it is intended.

The paper observes, on the other hand, this single act of consideration is more than set off by a solitary instance of fresh taxation namely the much condemned Excess Profits Tax.

As regards the military expenditure, the paper says: To those who in pre-war days were perpetually claiming for reduction of military expenditure, it will come as a very small consolation to know that the modern conditions of warfare, as exemplified during the past four years, has done nothing to reduce the cost of maintaining an army."

The paper adds that all will rejoice in hailing the determination to put the railways of India into something approaching the efficiency at last and hopes that this generous treatment is only the first instalment of what ought to be spent in this direction.

"MADRAS TIMES."

Commenting on the Budget, the "Madras Times" referring to the Excess Profit Duty emphasises that the Finance Member has laid his heavy hand upon funds mostly allocated to as available for industrial development. Regarding the income-tax, it was legitimate to make concessions to people of small income; compensation should be sought in the strictest administration of the income-tax as it effects large and wealthy classes of professional men and traders who escape payment either by keeping no accounts at all or by keeping two sets of accounts. Regarding the currency, the "Times" observes that if further silver stocks are non-existent this is certainly not an argument for curtailing currency notes.

The Finance Member's generous railway finance which while enabling railways to overtake the immense arrears of capital outlay will at some time secure larger revenues from this increasingly profitable state enterprise.

"THE HINDU."

The "Hindu" says, while levish expenditure has marked the policy of the Government of India in regard to army, railways, salaries of important officers etc., the expenditure incurred on necessary projects of social amelioration and material advancement have been miserably below the mark. The prospect of continued starvation on these schemes cannot but be a source of great dismay to well-wishers of the country.

"NEW INDIA."

The "New India" observes that the only satisfactory feature of the proposals is the decision to free incomes below two thousand rupees from income-tax. It will be a great disaster if the budget should be through in its present shape, especially with its overwhelming military bill.

"INDIAN PATRIOT."

The "Indian Patriot" says, the first financial statement of Sir James Meston is not encouraging and we would heartily desire military economy which would satisfy all. Sir James Meston's elaborate programme of railway developments is inopportune. The paper recognises the concession sought to be given by raising the taxable limit from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and it writes approvingly of the Excess Profits Duty.

Commenting on the Budget, "Justice" says, Sir James Meston's first financial statement certainly lacks not in conciseness and lucidity. Considering the present circumstances and difficulties to be surmounted it must be considered a popular budget, illustrating once again the large sympathies of its distinguished author.

PUNJAB PAPERS ON THE BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 3.

Commenting on Sir James Meston's Financial Statement the "Punjabee" says the budget is a war and peace budget but reconstruction looms large in the back ground. No Indian, however, inspite of Sir James Meston's special pleading, can approve of his expenditure of £24 million on railways, even Lord Inchcape will be taken aback when he reads the budget summary in his quiet room in the Leadenhall Street. Irrigation is much more important to Indian agriculturists than railway expansion.

The paper regrets the omission of adequate provision for the expansion of primary education which ought to be one of the first charges on national revenue.

"CLEARLY DISAPPOINTING."

The "Tribune" considers the expenditure on railways as disproportionately high, welcomes the raising of taxable income to Rs. 2,000 and regrets the absence of measures for the progress of social development. It concludes "We can scarcely congratulate ourselves on a statement like this; it is clearly disappointing."

"The Civil and Military Gazette" calls Sir James Meston's Budget courageous and sufficiently imaginative, the provision for railway renewals and development welcome, The decision to finance this programme by raising another loan in India needed a good deal of courage, but it hopes Sir James Meston's optimism will be justified and the pessimists of Calcutta refuted.

This paper says the whole budget depends on the Excess Profits Tax and thereby proves the latter's necessity, though it thinks the Excess Profits Bill needs amendment in detail.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, was the guest of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at luncheon and afterwards attended the inspection of the Port Trust Works on Tuesday.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Bai Motlibai Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Major-General W. R. Edwards and the Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt arrived at Government House, yesterday.

THE PRESS ACT.

AN APPEAL FOR ITS ABOLITION.

BY S. G. PRADHAN.

Mr. Modi, the Honorary Secretary of the Press Association of India, has requested me to express my views on the Press Act in view of the Second Anniversary of the Press Deputation of India that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy on 5th March 1917. Being a journalist myself, I have taken very keen, and I might almost say, personal interest in the Press Act and its working. I have often spoken and written against it, and my view is that it is a piece of legislation the existence of which on the Statute-Book is a discredit to an enlightened Government. It has undergone no change whatever; indeed, it has been further confirmed by the action taken under it by local Governments in different provinces from time to time. I would not be in the least unjust to local Governments and I would frankly admit that the local Governments could have, if they had wished, used the Act much more harshly and much oftener than they have done. But the fact that their exercise of the extremely wide and arbitrary powers given them by the Act has not been as frequent as it would have been under less enlightened Governments does not mean that the Act is innocent in itself or that its enactment has been justified by clear necessity or its use marked by absolute moderation and fairness; it simply means that the bureaucracy is alive to the fact that legislation like the Press Act is really so abhorrent to its own national principles, sentiments and traditions that its strict and frequent enforcement would create such a row both in India and England that it would produce only one result viz: the British Democracy would compel the Indian Government to repeal it at once. It is the fear of this possible result coupled with a desire "to show" that the Press Act has not really deprived India of the freedom of the Press, that accounts for the fact that the local Governments have not used the Act much more strictly and much more frequently than they could have done if they had wished. The Act is so bad in itself that the Government can succeed in abolishing the whole Indian—and even perhaps Anglo-Indian Press, if they wou'd one day think of enforcing it against every newspaper or magazine. The judiciary would find itself powerless to prolong the life of any paper against the decision of the Government to crush it out of existence by enforcing the Press Act against it.

I will not say that the Indian Press has lost all its life or its independence of spirit or its freedom of thought or expression on account of the Press Act; it would not be true to say so when we have such fearless organs of public opinion as the "Bombay Chronicle", "New India", "Young India", the "Servant of India" and many others, both English and Vernacular, which could be named. But these papers are discharging their responsible functions at great risk; indeed, most of them have suffered more or less from the Press Act; if they are true to their noble calling, it is in spite of the Press Act and not because the Act does not interfere with the legitimate freedom of the Press. Whatever freedom the Indian Press enjoys to-day, it enjoys not as a right, but as a favour at the hands of the Executive. The Freedom of the Press is not a right though it ought to be a birthright in India; whatever measure of it is enjoyed by individual newspapers or magazines is at the mercy of the Government and may be withdrawn at any moment they like.

When the very principle of an Act is vicious, its enforcement is bound to be oppressive and therefore it is useless to complain against its working in individual cases. Agitation must be carried on with the sole object of knocking it on the head altogether. During the last four years the Government had at least an excuse derived from the pre-occupations of war, for not bothering themselves with the question of continuing or repealing the Press Act. But now the great war has ended; the arms of Great Britain and her Allies are crowned with success. German Militarism has perished in utter disgrace as it deserved to do; the principles of liberty, self-government, democratic development have once more been fully vindicated. The world is on the threshold of a new era; humanity is about to enter on a further stage towards its goal of human brotherhood, of moral and spiritual perfection, of international unity in national diversity. Is this the proper time for still clinging to legislative measures that, being based on suspicion, naturally breed suspicion and that hinder the free development of individual nations? The Press Act is entirely unworthy of the British Commonwealth of nations. There is no justification for it and its further continuance on the Statute-Book would constitute an indelible stain on British rule in India. It is high time for the Government to repeal the Act and restore to India, the precious birthright of the freedom of the Press.

"THE BLACK BILLS AND OUR DUTY"

Mr. HORNIMAN will deliver AN ADDRESS on the Present Crisis under the above title TO-MORROW AT FRENCH BRIDGE AT 6-45 P.M.

THE DELHI CONGRESS.

MR. V. P. MADHAVA RAO'S SUPPORT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 3.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., writing to the "Hindu", with reference to the controversy about the Delhi Congress, draws attention to the leading article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 1st instant entitled "Mrs. Besant's position." Mr. Madhava Rao says there is no reason whatever for Dr. Subramaniam to consider the course adopted at Delhi as shortsighted and that he believes with the "Chronicle" that any appeal to rally to a flag which symbolises any other course cannot evoke wide response. Mr. Madhava Rao pays a tribute to the Delhi Congress and he has no doubt that the verdict of the Delhi Congress is the clear and considered verdict of the country.

Referring to the political situation in Madras, he says, there is no warrant whatever for the belief or suggestion that there is any organised campaign against Mrs. Besant.

MARWAR BANK LIQUIDATION

CHARGES AGAINST CASHIER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 4.

Defalcations amounting to Rs. 3,500 have occurred in the Marwar Bank liquidation and one Dewanchand, late cashier of the bank is now in custody on charges of criminal breach of trust, falsifications of accounts, and forgery and will be tried by the City Magistrate of Lahore.

BENGALI OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN BURMA.

PROTEST FROM BURMANS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 3.

Protests by the Burmese against the appointment of Mr. S. N. Sen as Official Assignee continue, the plea being that the appointment nullifies Sir Reginald Craddock's reform scheme's statement on the reservation of important posts for Burmans.

A Lahore message of 4th March, says:—A meeting of the creditors of the People's Bank will be held on Tuesday and that of the contributories on Wednesday to consider the report of Mr. Ballimore the new liquidator.

The introduction of constitutional reforms as embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme ought to be accompanied by the abolition of the Press Act. I have full faith in the statesmanship of the Rt. Hon. Montagu and of his able colleague, Lord Sinha; I feel that if only they could have their own way, they would not fail to signalise their tenure of office as Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India respectively by repealing the Act. It is fortunate that the father or at least the god-father of the Press Act is now the Under-Secretary of State for India; his innate sense of freedom, justice and fairness must have told him by this time that his motherland does not deserve to lose the precious right of the Freedom of the Press and that therefore the Press Act must go the same way as the oppressive legislation of bygone despotism; he is too patriotic an Indian not to do his best for the repeal of the Act. It is my earnest prayer that it may be given him not only to shape the Reform Bill and carry it through the House of Lords in the teeth of the opposition of Lord Sydenham and his gang, but also to remove such stains on British legislation in India as the Press Act. Surely providence has not called him to his exalted office for lesser purposes than these.

But it would be a mistake on our part to rely exclusively on officialism, however inspired or exalted by righteous statesmanship. So long as we have no decisive control over legislation or repeal of legislation, our path of duty is clear; it is to agitate, agitate and agitate until the object is gained. We may not just at present divide our energies or resources; they must all be concentrated on the sole question of Constitutional Reforms. But after the Reform Bill is passed or if, unfortunately it is not passed, we must once more begin vigorous agitation for the repeal of the Press Act. The battle of the freedom of the Press must be fought, and though it may be baffled oft, let us not dispair:

Freedom's battle bequeathed [illegible]
to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever [illegible]
Let us be heroes in the fight
follow, as the day the night
India will again be happy in
the Press.

R.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON BLACK BILLS.

NOTES OF DISSENT BY PANDIT MALAVIYA AND MR. PATEL.

EL'S NOTE.

The following is the memorandum of Mr. V. J. Patel:—I regret I find myself unable to join with the majority of the Select Committee in signing the report for the following reasons:—

1. The report of the Select Committee is in my humble opinion an invalid document. At the first meetings of the Select Committee two preliminary points were raised. The first was whether the Select Committee could consider the principles of the Bill and recommend to the Council that the Bill should be dropped, and the second whether the Select Committee could recommend to the Council that it was not within the competence of the Indian Legis'ative Council to enact the proposed law.

The chairman of the Committee gave his ruling that the Select Committee had no power to go into the principles of the Bill and in his opinion the duty of the Committee was restricted to the examination of the several clauses of the Bill and the recommending of such alterations and amendments as they might think proper. With due deference to the high authority of the Hon. the Law Member I respectfully submit that his ruling was wrong and probably misled several hon. members of the Committee into erroneous views as to their rights and duties as members of the Select Committee, with the result that they thought it to be their duty as I did merely to examine the clauses and recommend amendments.

In this connection I beg leave to refer to a few rules of our Council on the subject.

Under rule 19 the member-in-charge of a Bill is entitled to make a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Under section 25 the Select Committee are required to state in their report whether or not in their judgments the Bill had been so altered as to require republication.

Under section 34 any member has a right to move that a Bill which has been amended by the Select Committee are not expressly defined anywhere in these rules nor is these rules, nor is there any such thing as an order of reference. The Bill is merely referred infact without any instructions. This is quite in accordance with the practice obtaining in the British House of Commons.

PRACTICE ABOUT SELECT COMMITTEES.

There the Select Committee to whom Bills are referred are entitled to deal with them in any manner they like and it has always been taken for granted in this country that our Select Committee have exactly the same power unless, therefore, there is any authority that the scope, functions and duties of our Select Committee are expressly limited in any particular way the committee have authority to deal with the Bill as they think proper.

The rules of our Council referred to above in no way define or limit the powers of the committee but on the contrary they provide sufficient implications to show that their powers are as wide as those of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

In this view of the question I am of opinion that the decision of the Hon. the Law Member is wholly unconstitutional and, therefore, the whole proceedings of the Select Committee and the report based thereon are invalid. That being so, if the Government do not abandon the Bill, the only course left open to them is to move the Council to recommit to the Select Committee.

Regarding the second preliminary point referred to above, I am of opinion the question is not so free from doubt as the Hon the Law Member would have the Council to believe. In dealing with this question these points arise for the consideration of the Council: (1) Section 65 of the Government of India Act (1915), says that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not, unless expressly so authorised by Act of Parliament power to make any law repealing or affecting any part in the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom. Now, what is this bond allegiance referred to in the section? It is that the Crown protects the subject against arbitrary executive power and that the subject is entitled to be tried according to the recognized forms of law, before he is deprived of his liberty. The proposed Bill in parts 2 and 3 substitutes the authority of the executives for that of the judiciary in respect of certain offences and thus infringes upon the fundamental liberty of the subjects of His Majesty in India thereby repealing the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, whereon depends the allegiance of the Crown. It is a question, therefore, whether the Indian Legislative Council has the power to enact this law.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S POWERS QUESTIONED.

(2) Section 106 of the Government of India Act, 1915, provides that the several High Courts are courts of record and have such Jurisdiction, original and appellate, and all such powers and authority over or in relation to the administration of justice as are vested in them by Letters Patent. The section further states that the Letters Patent establishing or vesting jurisdiction, powers or authority in a High Court, may be amended from time to time by His Majesty by further Letters Patent.

Part 1 of the Bill ousts the jurisdiction of the High Court and vests it in a specially constituted tribunal. The Judges of the Indian High Courts derive their authority from the Letters Patent signed by His Majesty and their power could not, in my opinion, be curtailed for any reason by any enactment of the Indian Legislative Council as it is proposed to be done under this Bill. Section 32 of the Government of India Act 1915, enacts (a) that the Secretary of State in Council may sue and be sued by the name of the Secretary of State in Council as a body corporate; (b) every person shall have the same remedy against the Secretary of State in Council as he might have had against the East India Company if the Government of India Act, 1858, and this Act had not been passed, while Section 65, Clause 2, provides that the Governor-General in Legislative Council has not, unless expressly so authored by Act of Parliament, power to make any law repealing or affecting any Act of Parliament passed after the year 1869 and extending to British India. The provisions of these two sections read together make it clear that the Indian Legislature has no power to enact a law depriving any British Indian subject of his right to sue the Secretary of State in Council and yet we find that Clause 41 of the Bill says that no order under this Act shall be called in question in any court.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

I have already observed that the question whether the Indian Legislature is competent to pass this measure is not free from doubt, but I would go further and say that it is certainly not a question which should have been lightly treated or summarily rejected. Indeed, the learned authors of the Rowlatt Report themselves in the concluding paragraph have expressed their doubt and made no attempt to solve this difficult question. They say, "In making suggestions for legislation we have not considered at all whether it would be argued that such legislation is in any respect beyond the competence of the Governor-General in Council. We have no authority to lay down the law on any such point and any provisional assumption as the basis of our proposals would only cause embarrassment. We have proceeded, therefore, on the basis that any suggestions of ours which it may be decided to adopt will be given effect to by some legislature competent for the purpose." The proposed measure in parts 2 and 3 substitutes the rule of the Executive for that of the Judiciary. It is utterly subversive of the order of things hitherto recognized and acted upon in all civilized countries for good government. In the words of the Hon. Mr. Sapru, the Bill is wrong in principle, unsound in its conception, dangerous in its operation and too sweeping and too comprehensive. It will strike a death-blow to all legitimate and constitutional agitation in the country. It will defeat its own purpose, for the reason that it will drive all agitation into hidden channel, with the result that consequential evils will follow as night follows the day. I am respectfully of opinion that a Government that contends that the country cannot be governed even in ordinary times without the assistance of such unconstitutional laws, as are proposed to be enacted, forfeits its claim to be regarded as a constitutional government. Just consider for a moment what the provisions of the Bill are:—(1) The Executive Government is empowered to say that certain offences shall be tried by a specially constituted tribunal and not by the ordinary courts of law; (2) in such trials there shall be no jury; (3) in such trials there shall be no commitment proceedings; (4) in such trials certain statements otherwise inadmissible shall be admitted in evidence; (5) in such trials the accused person shall be examined and cross-examined on oath as a witness on his own behalf; (6) such trials may be held in some place other than the usual place of sitting of the High Court on the mere certificate of the Advocate-General unsupported by an affidavit or ground; (7) the tribunal is bound to accept the opinion of the Local Government that the offence charged is connected with a movement endangering the safety of the State and sentence the accused in spite of its belief that the offence is in no way connected with any such movement; (8) the judgment of the tribunal is to be final and conclusive and there is to be no right of appeal or revision and no High Court is to transfer any case or issue any mandamus.

Parts 2 and 3.—The provisions of these parts stand self-condemned. Under Part 2 the provincial executive on a notification of the Governor-General in Council is empowered to pass all or any of the following orders against any person in their jurisdiction who in their opinion is or has been concerned in any movement of the nature referred to in Section 20:—(1) to execute a bond for a period of one year, to be extended for another year if need be, that he will not commit or attempt to commit or abet the commitment of any scheduled offence; (2) to notify his residence or change of residence to the authority specified; (3) to remain or reside in any specified area in British India; (4) to abstain from any act calculated to disturb the public peace or prejudicial to the public safety; (5) to report himself to the police at specified periods.

Under the provisions of Part 3 the provincial executive on a similar notification and in certain circumstances is empowered (a) to arrest without warrant any person who in their opinion is concerned in a scheduled offence. (b) to confine him, (c) to order the search of any place which in their opinion had been, is being or about to be, used by any such person for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety.

UNDILUTED COERCION.

It is to be noted that all these orders are to be made without even the semblance of a judicial enquiry in any shape or form. As one of the non-official members of the Council very rightly remarked, these provisions are nothing more or nothing less than undiluted coercion. It has been suggested that there are provisions in these parts calculated to safeguard the interests of aggrieved persons. These provisions, in my opinion, are, to say the least, hopelessly inadequate and the so-called safeguards are merely illusory, for the following reasons: (1) the appointment of the investigating authority is to be made by the Executive Government (2) the investigation is to be held in camera (3) the person concerned is to have no right to be present at all the stages of the enquiry; (4) the person aggrieved is to have no right to be represented by a pleader; (5) the investigating authority is not bound to follow any rule of the Law of Evidence; (6) the investigating authority is to have no power to summon or compel the attendance of any witness and no suit prosecution or other proceedings shall lie against any person for anything done or intended to be done in good faith and thus complete the paramountcy of the executive and place the liberty of the subject entirely at its mercy. In these provisions we find the functions of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, all combined in the executive. It is now the legislature in this country constituted as it is, carries out the will of the executive. It is now proposed that in respect of certain offences the judiciary must disappear and make room for the executive. Suffice it to say that the provisions are without a parallel in the legislative history of the civilized world.

We are told that the measure, after all, is to be a temporary one, to be in force for a period of three years only and the non-official members must, therefore, reconsider their attitude towards the Bill on that account. I submit that a measure which is in fact and in substance dangerous and obnoxious, does not cease to be so because it is limited in duration. The question in issue between the Government and the non-officials is not, and has never been, whether the measure should be a permanent or a temporary one. The difference is really one of principle. There can, therefore, be no question of compromise.

REPRESSION, NO REMEDY.

No Indian can and will therefore, I venture to say, ever consent to this measure being placed on the Statute Book, in whatever form or shape, even for a day. We believe that repression is no remedy to eradicate revolutionary and anarchical crimes. What is the root cause of the evil? These crimes are the outcome of political and administrative stagnation which has resulted in untold miseries to the people of India. The only remedy, therefore, is to remove the standing grievances of the people, which the Indian National Congress has been proclaiming year after year for the last three and thirty years. Has repression succeeded in any country? Has it succeeded in Ireland with all its Crimes Acts? Has it succeeded in our own country? We have amended the Criminal Law to widen the scope of the definition of sedition. We have amended the Criminal Procedure Code from time to time to meet the end in view, we have disfigured our Statute Book by placing on it the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 the Conspiracy Act of 1913, the Press Laws and the like, we tried the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and with what result, we all know.

I have been told that I should have declined to serve in the Select Committee on the Bill to which I was so much opposed. My reply is this: in the first place I maintain that the Select Committee has the right to deal with the Bill as they like and I thought I would try to convince the Committee that they should recommend to the Council to drop the Bill. I have already pointed out in the first part of this note that the ruling of the chairman made this course impossible. In the second place, I was confident that in deference to the unanimous Indian opposition to the Bill in and outside the Council and in view of the fact that the passage of the Bill would throw the country into a vortex of agitation unknown in the history of British India, the Select Committee would see its way to so amend the Bill as to make it less dangerous, less obnoxious and perhaps to some extent less objectionable. In this hope I confess I am grievously disappointed.

No doubt the Select Committee has recommended some alterations in the Bill, but these relate to non-essentials and I am sorry to say that not an inch of ground was yielded in respect of essentials. If at all, the Bill has been made stiffer in one essential particular, viz., that the provisions of Part 2 of the Bill as introduced were applicable to movements which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council were likely to lead to the commissions of offences against the State only, while the said provisions as amended by the Select Committee apply to movements likely to lead to the commission of all the scheduled offences, which are, of course, much wider in scope.

V. J. PATEL.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S NOTE.

The following is the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's minute on the Criminal Emergency Bill:—

The amendments which have been made in the Select Committee, though mostly useful, have not touched the main scheme of the Bill. Its policy and principles, its character and scope remain unaltered. I am constrained, therefore, still to recommend that the Bill should be withdrawn. If even the most important amendments urged by several of us—Indian members—had been accepted they would have made the Bill less dangerous and therefore less unacceptable. But the majority of my colleagues did not see their way to accept them nor did they agree to recommend a re-publication of the Bill though this was urged unanimously by all the Indian members present.

A COMPARISON.

The Prevention of Crime Act of 1882 was described as one of the most stringent measures ever introduced into Parliament. As the strongest measure of coercion that was ever passed for Ireland, the present Bill is far more stringent than that act. Under the Act persons committed for certain offences were to be tried by a Special Commission Court consisting of three judges of the three Supreme Courts of Judicature in Ireland, but the Act laid down that a person tried by a Special Commission Court shall be acquitted unless the whole court concur in his conviction (45 and 46 Vic. ch. 25, s. 4.) Contrary to this the present Bill provides (s. 14) that in the event of any difference of opinion between the members of the court, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. When it is remembered that the Court may pass any sentence including a sentence of death upon a person convicted by it the danger and injustice involved in such a provision will become obvious. I cannot think of any justification for the Government view that even though in a case, where one of the three High Court judges who have tried a case, should be of opinion that the guilt of the accused has not been established or is doubtful or even that the accused is not guilty, the accused should be convicted and sentenced, may be to death by the verdict of the remaining two judges. In my opinion section 14 of the Bill should be modified with the effect that if the Court is not unanimous as to the guilt of the accused, he shall be acquitted. But this alone will not be sufficient. The right of appeal is one of the most valuable safeguards of justice and liberty and an appeal should be provided from the judgment of the trial court as it was under the Act of 1882, referred to above, sec. 2 (1) of that Act laid down. "Any person convicted by a Special Commission Court under this Act may, subject to the provisions of the Act, appeal either against the conviction and sentence of the Court or against the sentence alone to the Court of Criminal Appeal hereinafter mentioned on any ground whether of law or of fact. This court of criminal appeal was to consist of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland and any of those judges not less than five may sit and exercise the powers of the Court." It was provided "that the judge who sat in the Special Commission Court should not sit in the Court of Criminal Appeal on any appeal against a conviction or sentence by that Special Commission Court to which he was party." Also that "the determination of the appeal shall be according to the determination of a majority of the judges who heard the appeal".

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT ON IRISH ACT.

It should be remembered that the Prevention of Crime Act was passed at a time when, in the words of Sir William Harcourt who introduced the Bill, all sorts and conditions of men in that country without destinction of party or of creed have combined together to denounce this atrocious deed (the Phoenix Park murder) and its authors, and yet the Government of the day took care that in providing for the repression and prevention of crime they did not unnecessarily endanger the liberty of the subject. They required a unanimous verdict in the first court and provided for an appeal from that verdict. Sir William Harcourt said: "The court will sit without a jury and they will decide the questions both of the law and of the fact and their judgment shall be unanimous." Well then in order to give every security and confidence to this tribunal we give in all these cases an appeal to that Court of Criminal Cases reserved—I believe that is what it is called in Ireland. At all events it is a body consisting of the residue of the judges of the Supreme Court. I believe that the ordinary quorum of that court is five judges and upon the appeal the judgment will be by a majority of the court so that you will see that man can be convicted under these circumstances without the assent of six judges—three in the court below and three in the court above. Well we have another security. There will be official shorthand writer and the notes will go to the Court above, but the Court above may, if they think fit, hear other evidence and call other witnesses so that, in point of fact, at their discretion they may have a rehearing of the case and thereupon the Court may either affirm the sentence of the Court blow or they may alter the sentence. That is to say, in the way of diminution and not of increase.

SIR MICHALL'S PROPOSALS.

The proposals in the Bill are based upon the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, who have recommended, as they have said (182 of their report) in substance the procedure established under the Defence of India Act. Though they have recommended that the Tribunal should be of the highest strength—and the Defence of India Act substantially embodied the main provisions of the originally proposed draft ordinance (Rowlatt Committee, 140) which had been proposed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer (*ibid*, 136)—the Lieutenant-Governor considered that it was most desirable at the present time (end of 1914) to allow trials of any of these revolutionaries or other sedition-mongers, who have been or may be arrested in the commission of crime or while endeavouring to stir up trouble, to be protracted by the ingenuity of a counsel and drawn out to inordinate length by the committal and appeal procedure which the criminal law provides. His Honour therefore submitted for approval a draft ordinance which provided, subject to the sanction of local Government, to its application in these cases. (A) For the elimination of committal procedure in the case of offences of a political or quasi-political nature. (B) For the elimination of appeal in such cases (C). For the taking of security from persons of the class affected by a more rapid procedure than that prescribed by the ordinary law (*ibid*).

But as the Committee note, the measure was exceptional and intended to cope with a temporary emergency and in enacting a law in the happily altered times in which we are now living, the Government should not follow the mode of the exceptional ordinance upon which the Defence of India Act was based, but at least of the Parliamentary statute referred to above. I would therefore modify Section 17 of the Bill and provide for an appeal to at least 3 judges of a High Court other than those who tries the case.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONER ON OATH.

I would also omit section 12 of the Bill which provides that an accused person may, if he so desires, be examined on oath and that on such examination he shall be liable to cross-examination. The statute which made it permissible for an accused person to be examined on oath was introduced in England in 1898 after 15 years of controversy. But the circumstances of India are unfortunately very different from those of England. It should also be remembered that opinion was very much divided, even in England when the measure was under discussion and speaking on the Bill, Mr. Lytterton, M.P., says that the very moment a man begins to cross-examine another an atmosphere of heat is generated. How many men can engage in an ordinary argument on an important subject without showing warmth? I think they are few in number. But what is a cross-examination? It is argument conducted by men in public with all the excitement that publicity can give. It is done by a man who is exhibiting his powers before others who may afterwards employ him and is it not too sanguine to expect that such a man would conduct a cross-examination of a prisoner with that calmness and moderation with which English prosecution are now conducted?

May I give one quotation from the opinion of Lord Justice Coldin who has allowed me to use his name in this matter. My Hon. and learned friend has said that he did not believe that Judges would be carried away by the duties imposed on them by this Bill. Allow me to read the testimony of one of the Judges on this point which, I am sure, will have great weight. There is no judge on the Bench more respected, esteemed and admired than Lord Justice Collins. He says: "My chief objection to the proposed change is that I feel certain it will greatly alter the present relations between the judge and the prisoner. It seems to me inevitable that if it should become the practice for the prisoner to give evidence in every case, the judge will in most cases have to put questions in the nature of cross-examination himself. "He has to do so now very frequently in cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Counsel who conduct the ordinary cases are frequently inexperienced and a crucial question often has to be put by the judge. If this becomes the ordinary practice, and I think it must be, if the proposed change be made, the prisoner's confidence in the absolute impartiality of the judge which is so valuable a feature in our present system. It cannot but tend to alter apparently, and I should regard this as a great public mischief and deprecate any change which might make it possible unless I feel sure that the certain benefits would more than compensate".

A DEPLORABLE CHARGE.

This is the opinion of a judge who has tried these cases himself and who has no prejudice one way or the other. He has had great experience of both the systems. Is it not a deplorable thing for the Government of this country that the Ministry should seek to alter one of the most impressive functions of the Government, which now exhibit the judge and the prosecuting counsel, at any rate the judge, not as the enemy but as the friend of the poor and miserable? Would it not be a deplorable thing that a system so generous and humane should be changed to one in which it would be the business and the duty of the judge to put questions such as Lord Justice Collins suggests, and as the result of which he would not appear to the poor and miserable in a Criminal Court as a friend, as he is now generally regarded but as an embittered enemy (Hansard, Vol. LVI, 1898 p. 6, 1015-1016).

It must also be remembered that the statute permitting the examination of an accused on oath did not extend to Ireland. The Irish members were as a body opposed to such extension and Parliament recognised the validity of their objection. The reasons for it were well expressed by Lord (then Mr.) Morley in a debate on the Criminal Evidence Bill when it was introduced in the House of Commons in 1888. As they have a bearing on the circumstances of our case I will quote them here. He said "there was no difference of opinion as to the ability of the measure. They were all agreed that to allow prisoners to become witnesses when they wished to do so would be a humane and beneficent change. But he could not agree that all the reasons which existed for the application of the Bill to England must necessarily exist in the case of Ireland also."

LORD MORLEY ON COERCION.

The hon'ble and learned Solicitor-General said: "That there was no distinction between the cases. The hon'ble and learned gentleman had not dealt effectively with the argument of the hon'ble and learned member for North Longford (Mr. T. M. Healy) that the atmosphere of an Irish court was not supposed by the people of Ireland to be favourable to the prisoner. The argument of the hon'ble and learned member for North Longford proved that there was all the difference in the world between the operation of a measure in courts like the English courts and its operation in courts such as the hon'ble and learned member and his friends believed theirs is to be. This was a bill in favour of the prisoner but the Government were going to apply it in a country where it would inevitably be regarded, whether rightly or wrongly, as being hostile to the prisoner. The effect of the measure upon the Irish opinion would be the very opposite of that which was justly claimed for it in England. The hon'ble and learned member for Inverness (Mr. Finlay) had argued with great plausibility that the supposition that there was animus in the mind of a judge against a prisoner was all the more a convincing reason why they should give the prisoner a chance of exculpating himself by giving evidence. But it must not be forgotten that if the contention of the hon'ble and learned member for North Longford were correct and if there was animus in the mind of an Irish judge and strong animus in the prosecuting counsel the prisoner under this bill would be exposed to the risk of a bitterly hostile cross-examination and it will enforce on him a very serious disadvantage. It appeared to him (Mr. John Morley) the sheerest pedantry to insist that because this was a wise and desirable change in itself in this country they were therefore bound to force it upon Ireland against the wishes of her representatives and against the opinion of so staunch a partisan of the Government on the Opposition side, as the Right Hon. and learned member for Bury. The Right Hon. and learned member for Bury was free from the suspicion of the motive which attached to the Irish members below the gangway and he had shown that he was strongly opposed to the change itself and on both these grounds his opinion was entitled to the greatest weight. Would the Government insist upon extending the legislation to Ireland against the wish of all the popular representatives of that country and against the opinion of a partisan of their own who was most competent to give an opinion upon that subject? He wished to underline the argument of the hon'ble and learned member for the City of Durham (Mr. Milvain) which he was surprised the Government did not see the force of. They considered they were engaged on the difficult task of restoring law and order in Ireland. They had now got a state of opinion in Ireland much more favourable than it had long been to the maintenance of law order and respect for the administration of the law. They must admit therefore that it was most undesirable politically to arouse fresh jealousy by introducing a single element of suspicion or irritating into the administration of the Criminal Law in Ireland at a moment like this, and yet they must equally admit that this would be the effect of the provision which with deplorable tenacity the Government insisted upon extending to Ireland" (Hansard Volume 324, 1888, pages 95-96).

ROWLATT COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The Rowlatt Committee have said:—"No doubt, only an experienced Court should try cases under these conditions in order to make sure that an ignorant prisoner does not misunderstand his position and is not unfairly dealt with. This safeguard is ensured when the cases come before three judges of the highest rank, and upon the whole, we think the provision should be introduced. If it were a question of its general application we should, having regard to the abovementioned considerations, be against it."

Read in the light of the observations I have quoted above, these remarks of the Rowlatt Committee afford slender support to the proposal to introduce a change of so serious a character in an exceptional and admittedly repressive legislation.

I would omit section 18. If the whole of it is not omitted at least clause (a) should be.

EXCEPTIONAL MEASURES UNNECESSARY.

Parts 2 and 3.—I entirely dissent from the principle which underlies parts 2 and 3. I have shown above that it was in the exceptional times of 1914-15 that Sir Michael O'Dwyer suggested that an exceptional and temporary measure should be passed to provide among other matters for the taking of security from persons of the class affected by a more rapid procedure than that prescribed by the ordinary law. Those times have happily passed away and the Defence of India Act will still remain in operation for six months after the termination of the war. In my opinion after the termination of that period reliance should be placed on the ordinary existing law to deal with persons of a dangerous character. The cases of such persons should be brought before a Magistrate and the procedure prescribed for dealing with them should be followed. This will leave to the person against whom an order may be passed an opportunity of seeking the protection of the High Court in revision. Executive action should not be substituted for Judicial forms of inquiry.

If the Government cannot see their way to accept the recommendation made above, sections 21 to 25 should be so modified as to secure that the case of a suspected person will be referred to the investigating authority before any such order is passed against him as is specified in clauses (a) to (e) of clause 21 (1) and that only such an order shall be passed as is recommended by the investigating authority. If the local Government will pass an order against a person and then refer his case to the investigating authority, that will seriously prejudice his case. The enquiry should not be held *in camera* except when the investigating authority in its discretion should rule to the contrary. Pleaders should be allowed to appear to help the person whose case may be under investigation. He should also be at liberty to adduce evidence. The ordinary rule of evidence should apply to the inquiry. The report of the investigating authority should be binding on the local Government.

Clause 29 should be modified to provide that the investigating authority shall consist of two district sessions judges and one non-official Indian, who should preferably be a lawyer.

Clauses 33, 34 and 36, *mutatis mutandis*. The same procedure should be followed under part 3, as I have indicated for part 2. I would omit 124-A and 153-A, from the Schedule. Cases under these sections should be tried in the regular way. There are several other amendments which I suggested but it is not necessary for me to note them all here. I will move such of them as I think fit in the Council.

Lastly, I strongly recommend that the Bill should be republished and circulated for opinion.

MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

CORPORATION PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am constrained to write the following publicly. You may be aware that for the forthcoming Presidential Election to be held next month of April there are three candidates. I have not the least objection to see them and their friends putting forward their due claim but it is reprehensible when they resort to dubious methods to damage the legitimate claims of others. I hold demonstatory proofs in support of my above-mentioned statement. An European gentleman writes that "Mr. *So and So* is doing you damage in the usual way." Similarly I hear complaints from other reliable sources but I hope truth in the end will shine out and justice will preside.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—0
,, Sales of East Indian	...
,, Imports	5,000
Std. Americans Spot	17.80
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	27 00
New York 11 a.m. (As know in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar. 21 52 / May 21 50 / July 20 80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 24.05 / May 23.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24th: S

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
Feb.	Not quoted.
Mar.	16.92
April	16.72
May	13.70
June	Not quoted.
July	13.52
Aug.	Not quoted.
Sept.	12.70

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 24th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price:
Feb.	18.95
Mar.	16.77
April	16.48
May	13.54
June	13.23
July	13.02
Aug.	12.80
Sept.	12.60

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb 24th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 24th:

M.G. Bengal Good	14.16
,, ,, Fully Good	14.66
,, ,, Fine	15.03
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.19
,, ,, Fully Good	16.69
,, ,, Fine	16.94
,, Broach Good	16.67
,, ,, Fully Good	16.92
,, ,, Fine	17.17

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 24th:

WHEAT:

Wheat—No change.

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton in Bags	450
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 42 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	480
Linseed Argentine per ton in Bags	440
Toria Rapeseed (La Plata) per ton in Bags	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 4.

The tone of the market was easier this morning and the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 474 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and with slight fluctuations gradually declined to Rs. 463/4. After improving to Rs. 467/68 the price gave way to Rs. 462, and the bazaar closed steadier at Rs. 467. At Colaba the rate opened at Rs. 468 and declined to Rs. 461 there being no strength in the market and free sellers. The market closed quiet at Rs. 456/7.

Ready cotton is easier with little enquiry. Prices have declined. The market all round has been depressed and nervous.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	456/7
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	397
Fine M. G. Oomras	,,	395

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 4TH MARCH 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	466
Fully Good M. G. Broach	March	326
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	May	347
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	403
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	423
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	378
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	460

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 28'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to:

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	355	348	338	328	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	350	343	333	323	,,
M.G. Khandesh	...	396	385	375	,,
M.G. Oomras No 3	422	415	405	395	,,
M.G. Oomras No 4	...	395	385	375	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 3rd Mar. 1919.

Cotton	17,836	bales
Wheat	11,852	Qrts
Linseed	2,030	,,
Rape, etc.	169	,,
Gingelly seed	702	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	506	,,
Castorseed	8	,,
Rice	88,191	,,
Myrabolams	2,530	,,
Cottonseed	520	,,
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	6,305	,,
Jowar	Nil	
Wheat	15	,,
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 4th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	75 0 0	10 14 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	10 14 0
,, Karachi Bangla	75 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 12 0	12 4 0
,, Thin	11 0 0	11 14 0
Teaseed White 85-15	104 0 0	21 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	18 4 0
,, Black	90 0 0	18 8 0
,, Gajar 50-50	87 0 0	17 8 0
Popyseed, White	15 12 0	16 4 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	20 4 0
Barley	7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowrasseed	57 0 0	7 12 0
Castorseed	68 0 0	13 14 0

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	9 3 0
Linseed May	12 10 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 4th:

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 8
Simplex No. 10	0 14 4
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 14 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 4th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Fres. Demand	193
American Dollars	220
Hongkong ,,	210
Shanghai	315
Japan	144
Singapore	157

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March. 4.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 318-8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 220.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 97.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but improved during the course of the day and closed steady but uncertain.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,025, Swan 495, Simplex 595, Shahpurji 110, Pearls 520, Madhowji 1,982½, Luxmi Cotton 1,740, Kohinoor 1,090, Currimbhoy 320, Kastoorchand 1,040, Crescent 205, Colaba 1,450, Century 417½, David 560, Finlay 405, Fazulbhoy 680, By. Cotton 575, By. Dyeing 1,407½, Bundi 30½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 420 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,052½, Tata Ord. 230, Shivrajpur 37½, Alcocks 825, By. Burma 837½ xd., By. Tramway 502½, By. Steam 332½, Tata Hydro. 1,220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,055, Swan 495, Simplex 600, Shahpurji 112½, Pearls 520, Madhowji 1,980, Laxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,090, Currimbhoy 320, Kastoorchand 1,000, Crescent 207½, Century 417½, David 562½, Finlay 402½, Fazulbhoy 680, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 1,405, Bundi 30, Tata New Defd. 430 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,055, Tata Ord. 233½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,355, Shivrajpur 37, Alcocks 830, By. Burma 835, By. Tramway 500, By. Steam 355, Tata Hydro. 1,220.

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NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The inaugural meeting of the members of the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps was held on Sunday evening in Sankli Street to elect office-bearers, when Mr. B. G. Horniman presided. Mr. Horniman in the course of his address said that he was glad to see that so many young men and women of all castes and communities had come forward to form themselves into a permanent corps for the relief of the poor in times of emergency. Such a corps was a crying need of Bombay, as we learnt at the time of the last two epidemics. Mr. Anantram, who is chiefly responsible for the inauguration of this corps worked very hard and energetically as they were aware at the time of both the epidemics. He toiled day and night and he thought the young men and women present there should cooperate with him, who was sure to prove a good guide to them all. Mr. Horniman said that he would be ever ready to cooperate and help them. He referred also to the services rendered by the volunteers during the influenza epidemic on behalf of the Humanitarian League and hoped that they will be always ready to do such work in future towards the sufferings of the poor at the time of emergencies. After his preliminary remarks, Mr. Anantram addressed the meeting and spoke about their duty to the suffering poor. Some of the volunteers then spoke and showed their willingness to cooperate with Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram. The following office-bearers then were elected:—

President: Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Umar Sobani, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Kanji Dwarkadas.

Honorary-Secretaries:—Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram, Miss Jerbai, K. M. Shroff.

Managing Committee:—Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, S. N. Davar, B. H. Pesikaka, Mrs. Hilla Banaji Batliboi, J. K. Naik, Mr. M. R. Vakil, Messrs. Fakir Chand R. D. Shanbag, Anantram, V. N. Goreskar, A. Gopal, K. B. Deshmuk, Miss Shroff.

A resolution was passed that the medical members of the corps form themselves into a sub-committee with a chairman of their own to work under the managing committee.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WOMEN FRANCHISE AND BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE RECENT VOTING.

The Secretary of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, writes:—The general public will be interested to know from the list of the following names how the representatives of the different electorates on the Municipal Corporation have voted in favour of or against the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and the original proposition of Mr. R. S. Navalkar for the consideration of the question of admitting ladies as Municipal Councillors:

FOR THE AMENDMENT:—14.

Rate-payers Representatives:—Mr. H. P. Mody (D. Ward), Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji (D), Mr. Mahomed Hoosen. A. Haveliwalla (E), Dr. Moreshwar C. Javale (G), Mr. R. S. Navalkar (C), Mr. S. S. Gangla (E), Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar (C).

Justices Representatives:—The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadia, and Mr. D. S. Shellim.

Government Nominee:— Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksh.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT:—20.

Ratepayers Representatives:—Dr. Abdul Satar A. Gaya (B Ward), Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati (C), Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee (B), Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtulla (B), Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (D), Mr. Karamali P. Haji (B), Mr. Mahadevji Virji (A), Mr. Mahomed I. Curtay (C), Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia (A), Dr. Poonsi H. Meisheri (B), Mr. Rajaram Tukaram (C), the Hon. Mr. S. K. Barodawalla (E), and Dr. S. S. Batliwalla (F).

Justices Representatives:—Mr. B. R. B. Jeejibhoy, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir (Jr.), the Hon. Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Meyer Nissim, and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Setlna.

Government Nominees:—Mr. Balkrishna Wasoodev and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 4th.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs.	..
Cash Certificates	,, 496-0	,,	8,63,593-8
Total	.. 496-0		8,63,593 8

OPIUM SALE IN CALCUTTA

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The average price of chest opium sale to-day is Rs. 3,852.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.
BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

		Rs.	a.
(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	12	0
(2)	Mysteries of London 13 vols.	7	0
(3)	Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0
(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols.	1	0
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3	0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 2 vols.	2	4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0	10
(14)	Kenneth in 4 vols.	3	0
(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 3 vols.	1	12

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Multan; night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is above the average at Mainpuri and Cawnpore, but continues below it at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Karachi, but is generally below normal elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north of the division; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity has generally decreased and is now in defect in Gujarat and the north of Central India West. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except in the extreme southern districts. Humidity is below normal at Saugor and Amraoti. Temperature is slightly below the average in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in south Hyderabad, but is generally below normal elsewhere. Night temperature is slightly above the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Fine dry weather with normal temperatures continues generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd March 1919.

The disturbance in north-east India exists, but is feeble. It has given nearly general rain in Assam with local falls in Bengal.

Chief amount are.—Dhubri, Mymensingh three-quarters of an inch; Calcutta, Bogra a half.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.947 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8 "
Dew Point	63.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.782 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.2 "
Minimum do.	71.0 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,E,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	151 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	4	m 0	14	29	10	4	m 5	47	15	6
		0	40a	29	3		5	51a	15	2
Wed.	5	m 0	51	29	8	5	m 6	23	14	9
		1	24a	29	2		6	32a	15	7
Thur.	6	m 1	29	29	1	6	m 7	0	14	5
		21	1a	28	7		7	14a	16	4
Fri.	7	m 9	42	25	10	7	m 7	40	14	7
		10	29a	28	0		7	58a	17	6
Sat.	8	m 2	55	26	11	8	m 9	15	16	1
		4	6a	25	8		9	51a	20	3
Sun.	9	m 3	58	25	8	9	m 10	22	17	2
		5	24a	25	10		10	51a	21	0
Mon.	10	m 5	8	24	7	10	m 11	59	18	0
		7	2a	25	8					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 4 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 50m.	Sunset 6h. 45m.
" 5 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 56m	" 6h. 46m.
" 6 (Thursday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 46m.
" 7 (Friday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 44m.
" 8 (Saturday)	" 6h. 58m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 9 (Sunday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 47m.
" 10 (Monday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 7h. 47m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	2d.	4h. 41·4m.	p.m.
First Quarter	9d.	8h. 44·1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	16d.	9h. 11·1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	25d.	2h. 8·9m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th March 1919, was 30.176 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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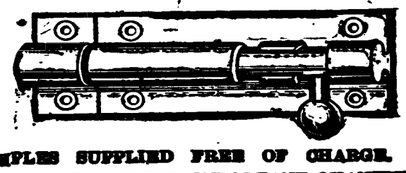
BOLT  BRAND

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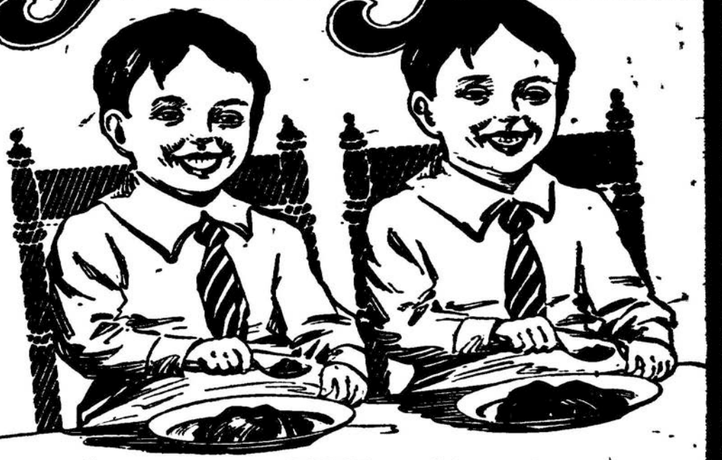

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.